

Johna Thynne

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THE
WINDSOR GUIDE;

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOWN AND CASTLE;

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE
PAINTINGS AND CURIOSITIES

IN THE

ROYAL APARTMENTS;

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

THE MONUMENTS, &c.

IN

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL;

WITH THE FOUNDATION OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. GEORGE,

AND THE

INSTITUTION AND CEREMONIES

OF THE

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

ALSO, A DESCRIPTION OF THE

LODGES, PARKS, AND FOREST.

With a View of the Town and Castle.

A New EDITION, Corrected and much Enlarged.

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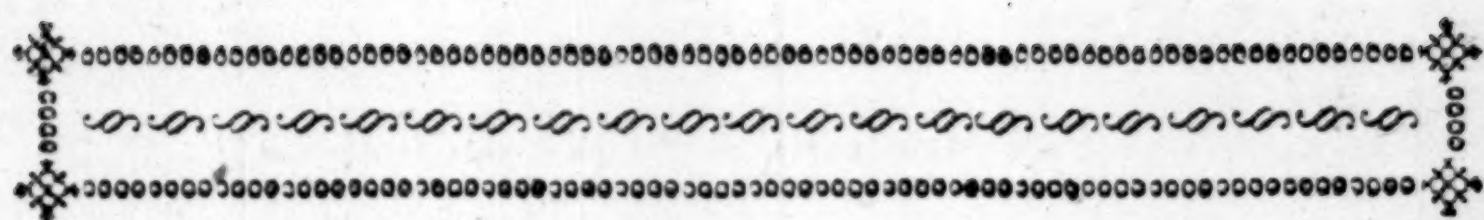
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T H E
WINDSOR GUIDE.

C H A P. I.

OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR.

WINDSOR is delightfully situated in the county of Berks, twenty-two miles west of London, on the verdant banks of the mild and gentle river Thames; which, from its serpentine course in this part of it, was, in King Edward the Confessor's charter, termed Windleshora, (the Winding Shore) hence, in time, it was called Windfor. This town, on account of the inviting situation of its Castle, being favoured with the residence of Edward I. who, in the year 1276, made it a free borough, and granted the inhabitants several privileges, soon became a place of

B

great

great resort, and its environs the constant residence of many of the nobility. The above mentioned charter was confirmed, and other immunities conferred, by Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. James I. and * Charles II. by which the corporation have the power of holding general Quarter Sessions, and of trying all petty offences, and in some cases felony. The town is governed by a mayor and thirty brethren, ten of whom have the title of aldermen, and out of these the mayor and justice are annually chosen; three benchers, and sixteen burgeses; from the latter, two bailiffs are elected at the same time the mayor and justice are. Besides these, there are a high steward, chamberlain, under steward, town clerk, serjeant at mace, and the usual subordinate officers. This borough has two representatives in parliament, who at present are the Earl of Mornington, and William Grant, Esq.

The Town of Windsor consists of six principal streets, viz. Park-Street, High-Street, Thames-Street, Peascod-Street, Church-Street, and Castle-Street. The less considerable streets are, Butcher-Row, lately called

* A Translation of this Charter, likewise copies of Grants, from William and Mary, William III. and Queen Ann, with several particulars relative thereto, were published in 1787, in order to elucidate a matter then in dispute, between the Corporation and the Parish.

called Queen-Street, St. Alban's-Street, formerly named Fish-Street, Sheet-Street, George-Street, Beer-Lane, now called Red Lion-Street, and Datchet-Lane. The six first mentioned are all of them well disposed, paved and lighted, in the same manner as London, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1769.*

The

* In the above mentioned act, sixty one commissioners were appointed, from among the principal gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, with authority to elect others, as the demise or resignation of any of them might render such election expedient, under the following limitations: That no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner in the execution of this act, during the time he shall hold any office of profit, or have any share or interest in any contract relating to the execution of any of the powers of this act; or who is not in the possession or receipt of the rents of lands, &c. of the clear yearly value of 50l. or possessed of a personal estate alone, to the amount of 1500l. except the mayor and justice of the peace, and the under steward of the said borough, for the time being, who are qualified to act as commissioners, by virtue of their respective offices.

By the aforementioned act, the property of the pavements in the streets and lanes, within the said parish and borough, are vested in the said commissioners; so that no person durst remove or alter any part of them, without their permission. Provided always, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend to prejudice the mayor and corporation of Windsor, in any of their possessions, or rents reserved to them for any vaults, cellars, or other such their estates. I have been the more particular in extracting the substance of these sections, as it does not

The streets and lanes last named, are but partially lighted and indifferently paved; but as the buildings, and consequently the rates, are constantly improving, there is reason to hope that those, ere long, will be rendered more commodious. For carrying the aforesaid act into execution, his Majesty, out of his gracious favour, gave 1000l. the Hon. Augustus Kessel, and Richard Tonson, Esq. the then members, 500l. each: Many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood also subscribed liberally to promote the undertaking.

In addition to the above, in 1774, Admiral Kessel, gave 500l. more, and Mr. Montague 1000l.

The Guildhall, which is situated in the principal part of the town, was erected in the year 1686, from
a design

seem to be understood how far the manorial boundaries of the corporation extend, or where the authority of the commissioners commence, with respect to the property of the ground. The following sections of this act, relate to the manner of appointing officers, and to the settling their accounts, which any of the inhabitants have a right to inspect at any public meeting, without fee or reward; to the power of making rates, and the mode of collecting them; these are not to exceed 9d. in the pound, in any one year, which is the present assessment; the amount of it is about 360l. The other matters contained in this act, are such as are usual in acts of this kind, and the power of the commissioners to prevent or remove nuisances, is pretty absolute; but to detail the several particulars, even in an abridged state, would exceed the limits of this compendium.

a design of Sir Thomas Fiddes, surveyor of the Cinque Ports, at the expence of 200*l.* 14*s.* and was paid by the corporation, except the sum of 68*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* which was presented by several gentlemen of the place.

This is a handsome structure, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The hall or room in which the corporation meet for the dispatch of the business of the borough, is spacious, and well adapted for the purpose; and was in 1787, greatly improved by altering the construction of the windows, and substituting modern sashes in lieu of common quarries. It is adorned with the portraits of James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. Queen Mary, Queen Ann, George, Prince of Denmark, Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, Theodore Randue, Esq. the Earl of Nottingham, lord Admiral in the year 1688, governor of Windsor Castle, and high steward of the borough, &c. In 1707, the corporation, from their regard to Queen Ann, who constantly resided at Windsor during the summer season, erected in a niche at the north end of this structure, the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe and sceptre in her hands; and underneath, in the frieze of the entablature, is the following inscription, in letters of gold.

Anno Regni sui VI.

Dom. 1707.

Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA:

ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? Sculpe deam.

S. Chapman, Prætor.

And in a niche on the south side, is the statue of her Majesty's royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit.

Underneath is the following inscription:

Serenissimo Principi

GEORGIO *Principi Daniæ,*

Heroi Omni seculo venerando.

Christophus Wren, *Arm.*

Posuit MDCCXIII.

In English thus:

To the most serene Prince George, Prince of Denmark, an hero to be revered in every age. Christopher Wren, Esq. erected this statue, 1713.

In the area under the hall, is kept a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, July 5th, and Oct. 24th. These are become very considerable, since their Majesties have resided so much here; who, by their benevolent diffusion of their favours, have excited a spirit of industry and emulation

in

in the different tradesmen, who vie with each other in the improvement of their shops, and in the quality and cheapness of their various commodities: so that most of the necessaries, with many of the superfluities of life, may be purchased here on as eligible terms as at the first shops in the metropolis.

The parish church, which is commodiously situated on the east side of the High-Street, is a spacious antient ill-built fabrick, the pews being so constructed and appropriated, as to exclude a majority of the inhabitants from attending Divine Service. However it is to be wished, as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to present the parish with the organ, removed from St. George's Chapel, they will approve themselves worthy of the royal benefaction, by adopting such measures as shall appear most eligible to remove the general complaint already intimated. It has a ring of eight bells, two of which were given by Lord Marham, Cofferer to Queen Ann, who also recast the other six. The benefice is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and has been lately augmented by his present Majesty.

On the north side of the church-yard, was erected in the year 1706, a neat edifice for a free-school, for thirty boys and twenty girls, who are cloathed and taught writing, accompts, and the principles of the christian

christian religion. Besides this charitable institution, there are several small alms-houses in different parts of the town, which, with the benefactions left by well-disposed persons, for the use of the poor, make them less burthensome in this, than in most other places.

In 1784, Col. Trigg, of the 12th regiment, which was then on duty at Windsor, having represented to his Majesty the very great inconveniencies the sick soldiers suffered in their quarters, as well as the impropriety of continuing them in the same apartments with the more healthy, his Majesty was pleased to signify his gracious intention to build an hospital for their accommodation; upon which the corporation presented him with a piece of land, called Glaziers Corner, situated on the east side of the Long Walk, about a mile from the town. The building was immediately begun, and finished by the latter end of the same year; it consists of two large wards, that will contain upwards of twenty men each; apartments for the doctor, and nurse; a surgery, kitchen, and laundry; all well adapted for their several purposes.

In the summer of 1793, a small, but elegant and commodious Theatre, was erected by Mr. Bowen, at the expence of Mr. Thornton, the manager, who performs under a licence from the Lord Chamberlain, restricting

restricting the time of performing to the Eton vacations; viz. From the middle of December to the latter end of January, and from the last Monday in July to the end of September.—With the permission of the magistrates of Windsor, and that of the provost and master of Eton school, it has been usual for them to perform during the Ascot Races, which custom, we presume, will be continued.—The Theatre and the public have been highly honoured, by the frequent visits of their Majesties; and the manager cannot but feel the most grateful sensations of the Royal Patronage, with which he has been so peculiarly honoured.

The system which had been adopted by Administration, partly to relieve the publicans from their burthen of quartering soldiers; and partly, to concentrate the military force, was carried into effect at Windsor, in 1795, by the erection of handsome and commodious barracks, for the accommodation of 1000 infantry. These are situated in Sheet-Street, where there is also another building, but of a more temporary nature, for 100 cavalry.

CHAP. II.

OF THE CASTLE.

THE Castle of Windsor was first built by William the Conqueror, soon after his being seated on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its healthful and pleasant situation, and probably no less as a place of security and strength, in the beginning of his reign: His son, King Henry I. greatly improved it with many buildings, and surrounded the whole, for its greater strength and beauty, with a strong wall: Succeeding monarchs also, for the same reason, constantly resided here.

In this castle, Henry II. held a parliament, in the year 1170; and here King John lodged, during the contest between him and the barons. However, in the disputes between his son and successor, King Henry III. and his barons, this castle was, in 1263, delivered by treaty to them; but in the same year, it was taken by surprize, and made the rendezvous of the king's party. King Edward I. and Edward II. resided at Windsor, more on account of its delightful situation than its strength; and had many children born here, among whom was the heroic Edward III. who had an extraordinary affection for this, his native

tive place; and in the year 1360, caused the old castle to be entirely taken down, except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward, and rebuilding the present stately castle, made it the seat of the most noble Order of the Garter.

In succeeding times, other additions were made to this noble place. King Henry VII. added the stately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings, in the upper ward. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate in the lower ward, leading to the town. King Edward IV. began, and Queen Mary perfected, the bringing of water from Black-Moor-Park, in the parish of Winkfield, into a fountain of curious workmanship, in the middle of the upper court. Queen Elizabeth made a terrace-walk, on the north side of the castle, from whence is a delightful prospect of the Thames, Eton college, and a great number of fine seats, dispersed over the adjacent country. Under Charles II. this castle, which had felt the effects of the national convulsions, under several avaricious and lawless masters, was entirely repaired: The face of the upper court was changed, and brought to its present beauty: The windows were enlarged, and made regular; and the royal apartments were completely furnished, and adorned with beautiful paintings. This prince also not only enlarged the terrace-walk, made by Queen Elizabeth, on the north side of the castle, but carried a like terrace round the east and south sides of the
upper

upper court, and new faced the whole terrace with a noble rampart of free stone. This terrace extends 1870 feet in length, and may with justice be said to be the noblest walk in Europe. Several additions were made to this castle, by some of our early princes, and lastly by Queen Ann *; but as these have been obliterated by time, and succeeding alterations, a minute detail of them would exceed the limits of this epitome. I shall therefore briefly inform the reader, that this castle is divided into two courts, or wards, with a large keep, or round tower, between them, called the middle ward, and then proceed to give a description of the several parts of it, in its present state; but first, that he may conceive some idea of this most delightful situation, I shall present him with the following quotation, from Sir John Denham's Poem on Cooper's Hill.

“ Windsor for the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
 Beauty with strength) above the valley swells
 Into my eye, and doth itself present
 With such an easy and unforc'd ascent,
 That no stupendous precipice denies
 Access, no horror turns away our eyes:
 But such a rise, as doth at once invite
 A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
 Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
 To be the basis of that pompous load,
 Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears
 But Atlas only, which supports the spheres.”

CHAP.

* The repairs and embellishments made by his present Majesty, which are numerous and splendid, are passed over in this general view, as they will more properly be noticed in their respective places.



CHAP. III.

OF THE UPPER WARD OR COURT ; WITH
A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROYAL
APARTMENTS.

THE Upper Ward is a spacious quadrangle, formed on the west side by the keep or round tower ; on the north by the royal apartments, St. George's Hall, and the Chapel Royal ; and on the east and south sides by the apartments of the Prince of Wales, the Royal Family, and the Great Officers of State.

Nearly in the centre of this square, is an equestrian statue in bronze, of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, and placed on a marble pedestal, on the south side of which are represented, in basso relievo, a variety of figures expressive of navigation. On the west side is the royal cypher, surrounded with the garter, and crowned with other ornaments. On the north side are variety of fruits, and on the east a shield, on

C

which

which is a Latin inscription to this effect: "Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this statue to his most gracious master, Charles II. the best of Kings, in the year of our Lord MDCLXXX.

Underneath is a curious water engine, originally invented by Sir Samuel Morland, in that Prince's reign, to supply the place with water.

I shall now conduct the reader to the upper side of this court, on which, as is above-mentioned, are the

ROYAL APARTMENTS.

The entrance to these is by a handsome pair of iron gates, through a vestibule, supported by columns of the Ionic order, with some antique busts in several niches; the principal are a Roman vestal, and a slave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot.

The staircase consists of three flights of stone steps, containing twelve in each flight, secured on the right hand by twisting iron balustrades. Here, within a dome, is represented the story of Phæton, petitioning Apollo to permit him to drive the chariot of the sun; and at each corner of the ceiling, under the dome, is one of the four elements.

Fire

Fire is represented by a woman sitting on a pile, with a flaming censor in her hand, and by her are a phoenix and a salamander.

Earth is crowned with a chaplet of corn, and holds in one hand a wheat-sheaf, and in the other a cornucopia.

Air is represented by a woman with her left hand on a peacock; a paroquet is by the peacock in a flying posture, and on her right hand is perched a kingfisher.

Water is represented by a nereid holding a fish in her lap, with a dolphin, cod, eel, and other fish under her feet. Each of the elements are further expressed by a variety of their characteristic emblems.

In the different parts of the ceiling are the winds supporting the clouds; and in the front is Aurora with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. On the cornice are some of the signs of the Zodiac, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed.

Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns, painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, is the transformation of Phaëton's sisters into poplar trees, with this inscription; *MAGNIS TAMEN EXCIDIT AUSIS. He fell, however, in a great enterprise*; also the transformation of Cygnus into a Swan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which are represented geography, comedy, tragedy,

epic poetry, sculpture, painting, music, and the mathematics; all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold, so that they appear to the eye like brass statues.

Over the door is a bust of Venus in black marble; and on the front of the staircase is an oval, which gives a view to the back staircase, which is adorned with the story of Meleager, killing the wild boar of Ætolia, and giving the head to his mistress Atalanta.

The painting of the whole staircase was designed and executed by Sir James Thornhill, in the reigns of Queen Ann and King George I.

QUEEN'S GUARD CHAMBER.

In this apartment, into which you first enter, the ceiling is adorned with Britannia, in the person of Queen Catharine of Portugal, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the four quarters of the earth, and their respective symbols, attended by deities, presenting their several offerings. The signs of the Zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful representation. In different parts of the ceiling are, Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other Heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments properly disposed.

On the coving over the door is Minerva, on the east side Achilles, on the south Juno, with a peacock, and on the west Venus, with her doves.

Over

Over the chimney is George, Prince of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl, and views of shipping, by Vandevelde.

In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, bandoleers, &c. disposed in various beautiful forms, with a star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime wood.

QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

The ceiling of this room is adorned with the representation of Queen Catherine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and the other virtues; she is under a curtain spread by Time, and supported by Zephyrs, with Fame sounding the happiness of Britain; underneath Justice is seen driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil Genii.

The Paintings are,

Three of the Cartoons*, lately removed from Hampton-Court, viz.

† The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

* Peter

* For an account of the other four, see the King's Presence Chamber

† " In the first of these celebrated cartoons, Christ appears with an air of divine benignity. The exotic birds, and large fowl placed

* Peter and John healing the Cripple at the Gate of the Temple.

† St. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.

And placed on the shore in the fore-ground, have a sea wildness in them, and, as their food was fish, contribute to express the business in hand, which was fishing; and being thus placed on the shore, prevent the heaviness which that part would otherwise have had. However, in this cartoon Raphael has made a boat too little to hold the figures he has placed in it; but had he made it large enough for those figures, the picture would have been all boat! and to have made his figures small enough for a vessel of that size, would have rendered them unsuitable to the rest of the set, and less considerable: there would have been too much boat, and too little figure."

* The story of the second is finely told: "The man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine goodness which appeared in these apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only a crutch is under his feet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement, which are sentiments seen in the other with a mixture of joy."

† In the third, all the figures are admirably performed; "The boys are done with great judgment, and by being naked make a fine contrast. The figures are placed at one end near the corner, which varies the side of the picture, and gives an opportunity to enlarge the building with a fine portico, the like of which you must imagine to be on the other side of the main structure; all which together make a noble piece of architecture."

And the following portraits:

King Edward the Third,	<i>Belcamp,</i>
King James the First,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
Edward the Black Prince,	<i>Belcamp.</i>

QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

On the ceiling of this room, Britannia is represented in the person of Queen Catharine, seated in a triumphal car, drawn by swans to the Temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c. with other decorations, heightened with gold.

The tapestry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblenz, in Germany, and presented to King Henry VIII. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Ann.

The Paintings are,

William, Prince of Orange,	<i>Honthorst.</i>
King James the First's Queen,	<i>Van Somer.</i>
Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange,	<i>Honthorst.</i>

BALL ROOM.

On the ceiling of this room King Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda. Over the head of Andromeda

meda is inscribed *EUROPA LIBERATA*; and on the shield of Perseus is *PERSEUS BRITANNICUS*; and Mars, attended by other Pagan deities, offers the olive branch. On the cornice is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four seasons, and the signs of the zodiac; the whole heightened with gold.

The tapestry, which represents the twelve months of the year, was made at Brussels, and set up by King Charles II. In this room is a large silver table and stand, with a looking glass in a correspondent frame.

The Paintings are,

William, Earl of Pembroke,	<i>Van Somer.</i>
St. John,	after <i>Corregio.</i>
The Countess of Dorset,	after <i>Vandyck.</i>
The Dutchess of Richmond,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
A Madona.	
The Duke of Hamilton,	<i>Hanneman.</i>

QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On the ceiling is represented an assembly of gods and goddesses. The whole intermixed with Cupids, and a variety of flowers heightened with gold.

In this room, which is hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year, is a beautiful clock, by Vulliamy, the case and emblematic figures of Time clipping.

clipping Cupid's wings, &c. are in a peculiar stile of taste and elegance.

The Paintings are,

Judith and Holoernes,	<i>Guido.</i>
A Magdalen,	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>
Henrietta, Dutcheſs of Orleans,	
in the character of Minerva.	
Lady Digby,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
De Bray and his family,	<i>De Bray.</i>
Killegrew and Carew,	<i>Vandyck.</i>

QUEEN'S BED-CHAMBER.

On the ceiling of this room is painted the ſtory of Endimion and Diana.

The bed ſet up by order of her preſent moſt gracious Majeſty, is of the moſt exquisite workmanſhip, and is ſaid to have coſt fourteen thouſand pounds; the whole of the bedſtead, and part of the teſter, which is made with a dome in the centre, are curiouſly carved and gilt; the curtains and valances were of a rich pea-green corded tabby*, and the head, teſter, and counterpane, of white ſatin, on which are embroidered

* The green tabby, being very much faded, is removed, and a garter blue ſatin ſubſtituted in lieu of it.

embroidered a variety of the most curious flowers; the colours of them are beautiful, and are disposed with the greatest accuracy and judgment.

In this room is an exceeding fine glass, 10 feet 4 inches, by 4 feet 9 inches, and a curious commode table.

The Paintings are,

A Portrait of the Queen, at full length, with fourteen
of the Royal Offspring in Miniature, *West.*

Six capital Landscapes, *Zuccarelli.*

Two Flower Pieces, *Y. Baptist.*

ROOM OF BEAUTIES.

This room is thus named, from a collection of portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of King Charles II. all of which are originals.

These are,

Mrs. Knot, *Wissing.*

Mrs. Lawson, *Ditto.*

Lady Sunderland,

Lady Rochester,

Lady Denham,

Lady Denham's sister,

Mrs. Middleton,

Lady Biron,

Houfeman.

The Dutchess of Richmond,

The Countess of Northumberland,

Lady

Lady Gramont;
 The Dutchess of Cleveland;
 The Dutchess of Somerfet;
 Lady Offory, *Wiffing.*

Here are also,

Thirteen Portraits of Ladies, after *Vandyck*, by *Ruffel*.

QUEEN'S DRESSING-ROOM.

This room has been lately hung, by order of her present Majesty, with a neat silk knotting on Manchester stuff. Here are twelve elegant chairs, the seats of similar work with the hangings, and in a correspondent style.

The only Painting in this Room is,

Ann of Denmark, King James the First's Queen,
Jansen.

Belonging to this room is a closet, in which is deposited the Banner of France, annually delivered here on the 2d of August, by the Duke of Marlborough, successor to John, the great Duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim, a magnificent palace at Woodstock Park, in Oxfordshire, built in the reign of Queen Ann, as a national reward and acknowledgment to that great general, for his many glorious victories

tories over the French, and their allies, in a course of ten years most successful war.

Here is a portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, and other paintings; but as this closet is not open for public inspection, they do not offer to view.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The Collection of Paintings in this Room, consist of,

The Emperor Charles the Fifth, after	<i>Titian.</i>
A Conversation,	<i>Teniers.</i>
Sir John Lawson,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Sir Christopher Minnes,	<i>Ditto.</i>
An Italian Market,	<i>Bamboccio.</i>
The Earl of Sandwich,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Sir Thomas Allen,	<i>Ditto.</i>
An Italian Market,	<i>Bamboccio.</i>
Sir William Penn,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Sir George Ascough,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Sir Thomas Tiddymen,	<i>Ditto.</i>
The Battle of Spurs,	
The Wise Men's Offerings,	<i>Paul Veronese.</i>
Titian and a Senator of Venice,	<i>Titian.</i>
Two Misers,	<i>Quintin Matsys.</i>
A Boy with Puppies, &c.	<i>Murillo.</i>
	<i>Ann</i>

Ann, Dutcheſs of York, Mother of Queen Ann,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Prince Rupert,	<i>Ditto.</i>
King Henry the Eighth,	<i>Holbein.</i>
Our Saviour and St. John,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
King Henry the Eighth's Expedition to France.	
Saint Joſeph,	<i>Fetti.</i>
The Holy Family, after Raphael.	
Sir Jeremiah Smith,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Man's Head,	<i>Carlo Cignani.</i>
A Boy paring Fruit,	<i>Michael Angelo.</i>
A Landſcape, with Men playing at Bowls,	<i>Teniers.</i>
King James the Firſt,	<i>Van Somer.</i>
A Man's Head,	<i>Carlo Cignani.</i>
The Aſcenſion of the Virgin,	<i>Baſſan.</i>
Boars Drinking, &c.	<i>Teniers.</i>
Sir Joſeph Jordan,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
St. Charles de Boromeo,	<i>Fetti.</i>
The Angel appearing to the Shepherds,	<i>Pouſſin.</i>
The Interview between King Henry the Eighth, and Francis the Firſt, King of France.	
Sir William Berkeley,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Our Saviour in the Garden,	<i>Nicolo Pouſſin.</i>
Emanuel Philebert, Duke of Savoy,	<i>Sir A. More.</i>
The Angel delivering St. Peter out of Prifon,	<i>Stenwyck.</i>

The Duke of Albemarle,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Teniers.</i>
The Marquis del Guasto, and his Family,	
after Titian.	
Sir John Harman,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Swanivell.</i>

CHINA CLOSET.

This Closet, which is finely gilt and ornamented, is filled with a great variety of curious old china, elegantly disposed. Here is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Ann, by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, and Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utrecht.

The Paintings are,

Prince Arthur and his two Sisters,	<i>Mabuse.</i>
A Woman with a Kitten in her Hand.	
A Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge.	

From this Gallery, you return to the Queen's Dressing Room, from which you enter the King's Apartments.

KING'S CLOSET.

On the ceiling of this room is painted the Story of Jupiter and Leda.

The hangings are of garter-blue silk, and was put up by order of his present Majesty, in 1788.

The

The Paintings are,

Ann, Dutcheſs of York,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Man's Head,	<i>Raphael.</i>
St. Catharine,	<i>Guido.</i>
A Woman's Head,	<i>Parmegiano.</i>
A Landscape, with Boats, &c.	<i>Brueghel.</i>
A Landscape, with Figures,	<i>Ditto.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Teniers.</i>
Princeſs Mary,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
The Duke of Norfolk,	<i>Holbein.</i>
A Landscape, with the Holy Family,	<i>Van Uden.</i>
Martin Luther,	<i>Holbein.</i>
Erasmus,	<i>George Pens.</i>
Queen Henrietta Maria,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
The Creation,	<i>Brueghel.</i>
Mary, Dutcheſs of York,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>

KING's DRESSING - ROOM.

The ceiling is Jupiter and Danaë.—The hangings are the ſame as in the laſt mentioned room. Here is alſo a clock, by Vulliamy, in a ſimilar ſtyle to that in the Queen's Drawing-Room.

The Paintings are,

Prince George of Denmark,	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>
A Magdalen,	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>
A View of Windſor Caſtle,	<i>Woſterman.</i>
	A Man's

A Man's Head,	<i>Leo da Vinci.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Wovermans.</i>
Nero depositing the Ashes of Britannicus,	<i>Le Sueur.</i>
The Countess of Desmond, 130	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
Figures and Horses, with a Farrier's Shop,	<i>Woverman.</i>
A young Man's Head,	<i>Holbein.</i>
King Charles the Second,	<i>Ruffel.</i>
Herodias's Daughter,	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>
An old Man's Head,	<i>Holbein.</i>
James, Duke of York,	<i>Ruffel.</i>
A View of Windsor Castle,	<i>Wosterman.</i>
King Charles the II'd's Queen,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>

KING's BED - CHAMBER.

On the ceiling, King Charles II. is represented in the robes of the Garter, seated on a throne, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a figure representing France, in a suppliant posture at his feet. He is also attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him.

The tapestry represents a part of the story of Hero and Leander.

The bed in this room, which is of rich flowered velvet, was made in Spital-Fields, London, and was originally set up in the Queen's Bed Chamber, by order of Queen Ann; but was, in 1778, removed hither, and the elegant bed before-mentioned, set up where this was taken from. We have here, likewise, another

another of Mr. Vulliamy's clocks, decorated with masonic symbols, and other devices, in a very superb manner.

The Paintings are,

King Charles the second, in Armour, when

Prince,

Vandyck.

Henry, Duke of Gloucester, his Brother.

KING'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The ceiling is an allegorical representation of the restoration of King Charles II. who is seated in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune properly attended, paying obedience to the monarch as he passes. In other parts of the ceiling, are painted the labours of Hercules, with festoons of fruit and flowers, in stone colour, beautifully heightened with gold.

This room has been lately fitted up in a neat and elegant style; the hangings are of garter-blue silk, skirted with a gilt moulding. Here is a most magnificent glass of English manufactory, eleven feet by six feet.

The Paintings are,

The converted Chinese,	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>
St. John.	
St. Stephen stoned,	<i>Rotterman.</i>
Cupid and Pysche,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
Endymion and Diana,	<i>Gennari.</i>
The Harveſt,	<i>Baffan.</i>
Venus turned Painter, a Copy.	
Martha and Mary,	<i>from Baffan.</i>
Our Saviour before Pilate,	<i>Schiavoni.</i>
A Shepherd and Shepherdesses,	<i>Gennari.</i>
Danaë,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Peter, James, and John,	<i>M. Angelo.</i>

KING'S PUBLIC DINING - ROOM.

On the ceiling is painted the banquet of the gods, with a great variety of fiſh and fowl on the ſeveral parts of the coving.

The carving of this room is moſt exquisite, repreſenting great variety of fruit, fiſh, and fowl, done in lime-wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous ſtatuary and carver, in the reign of King Charles II.

The Paintings are,

Lacy, a Comedian, in three Characters,	<i>Wright.</i>
A Bohemian Family,	<i>Purdinoni.</i>
A Family ſinging by candle light,	<i>Honthorſt.</i>
	<i>Divine</i>

Divine Love,	<i>Baglioni.</i>
Nymphs and Satyrs,	<i>Rubens and Snyders.</i>
The Marriage of St. Catharine,	<i>Dankers.</i>
The Naval Triumph of Charles II.	<i>Verrio.</i>
The Birth of Venus,	<i>Gennari.</i>
Venus and Adonis,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Cephalus and Procris,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Hercules and Omphale,	<i>Ditto.</i>
A Sea Piece.	
The Hunting the Wild Boar,	<i>Synders.</i>
The taking of Bears,	<i>Bassan.</i>
A Piece of Still-life, that is a Brass Pan, a Fawn, and a Bittern,	<i>Kalf.</i>
A Cocoa Hut and Tree.	
A Crown Bird.	
Diana.	

KING'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

The ceiling is a most lively representation of the re-establishment of the Church of England on the restoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity. Religion triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church; all of them represented in their proper attitudes, and highly finished.

The furniture, paintings, and embellishments (except the ceiling) of this room, are all new; every part
of

of them in the most superb style. The cornice and mouldings are highly gilt; the hangings of rich blue silk, with the most beautiful embroidered borders; the canopy and chair extremely magnificent; and the chimney-piece, tables, glasses, and chandeliers, all in a similar style of splendour.

The paintings are by B. West, Esq. wherein he has happily celebrated some of the principal glories of the immortal Edward III.

These are,

The surrender of Calais to Edward III.

An Entertainment given by Edward III. after defeating the French in their attempt upon Calais.

The passage of Edward III. over the river Somme.

The interview between the king and his victorious son, the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346.

The History of St. George.

The Battle of Poitiers, where Edward the Black Prince took King John and his Son Philip prisoners, whom he afterwards brought over into England.

The Battle of Neville's Cross, where David, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner by Queen Philippa, while her royal consort, Edward III. was besieging Calais.

The

The first Installation of the Order of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel *.

For a detail of these subjects, see Hume's History of England, Vol. II. or Rapin. Vol. IV.

KING'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

On the ceiling is painted, in a most masterly style, a portrait of King Charles II. shewn by Mercury to to the four quarters of the world, who are introduced by Neptune; Fame, with a branch of olive in her left hand, and a trumpet in her right, is founding the glory of the Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and other evil Genii. Over the canopy, Justice is shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and his

* The Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury are represented as performing the service, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. The figure of the Queen is most beautiful, and her little train-bearers form a pleasing part of the composition of this masterly piece. In the gallery, adjoining the altar, appear the King's Children, and in a detached part, are the captive King of Scotland, Bishop of St. Andrews, and French prisoners. In the fore-ground are two of the poor Knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them stand two foreign Ambassadors, and in front of these are a brilliant assemblage of ladies, of the first distinction. In the third compartment of the gallery, among other spectators, the artist has introduced Mrs. West and himself, habited in the dresses of the times.

his river nymphs; the star of Venus, and the following label, "*Sydus Carolinum*." At the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a sea car, drawn by tritons and sea nymphs. The ground and manner of finishing this ceiling are the same as those we have before mentioned.

The hangings, &c. are in a similar style with those in the preceding apartment, and were done at the same period of time.

The Paintings are,

Duns Scotus,

Spagnolet.

Peter, Czar of Muscovy,

Sir G. Kneller.

Prometheus,

Young Palma.

Four cartoons *, by Raphael, that were formerly at Hampton-Court, viz.

Elymas † the Sorcerer, struck blind.

* Three other of these inestimable performances, are in the Queen's Presence Chamber, p. 17.

† "The whole body of Elymas, from head to foot, expresses his being blind. How admirably are terror and astonishment expressed in the people present, and how variously, according to their several characters! The Proconsul has these sentiments, but as a Roman and a gentleman; the rest in several degrees and manners. The same sentiments appear in Ananias's death, together with joy and triumph, which naturally arise in good minds, upon the sight of divine justice, and the victory of truth. What grace and majesty is seen in the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in all his actions, preaching, rending his garments, denouncing vengeance on the Sorcerer! The Proconsul, Sergius Paulus, has a greatness and grace superior to his character, and equal to what one can suppose in Cæsar, Augustus, or Trajan!"

The

The death of Ananias *.

Our Saviour giving the charge to Peter†.

Paul

* "The greatest dignity appears in the Apostles. They are, however, only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures in the picture: what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly, on this mercenary man's falling down dead!"

† "This has received some injury, and is not what Raphael made it. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the Resurrection, present authority, late suffering, humility, majesty, and divine love, are at once visible in his celestial aspect. He is wrapt only in one large piece of white drapery, his left arm and breast are bare, and part of his legs naked, which was undoubtedly done to denote his appearing in his resurrection-body, and not as before his crucifixion, when this dress would have been altogether improper. The figures of the eleven Apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently, according to their characters. Peter receives his Master's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention; the words used on that occasion are expressed by our Saviour's pointing to a flock of sheep, and St. Peter's having just received two keys. The two next express a more open extacy, though still constrained by their awe of the divine presence. The beloved disciple has, in his countenance, wonder drowned in love; and the last personage, whose back is toward the presence, one would fancy to be St. Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn, than by this acknowledgment of the difficulty to describe it. The apostle, who stands in profile, imme-

Paul preaching at Athens *.

KING'S GUARD CHAMBER.

The ceiling is much admired for the manner in which it is painted in water colours.

In

immediately behind St. John, has a yellow garment, with red sleeves, which connects the figure with St. Peter and St. John, whose draperies are of the same species of colours: next is a loose, changeable drapery; then another different yellow, with shadows, bearing on purple, all which produce wonderful harmony."

* Here the divine orator is the chief figure; but with what wonderful art are almost all the different tempers of mankind represented in that elegant audience! One is eminently distinguished as a believer, holding up his hands in rapture, and has the second place in the picture; another is wrapped up in deep suspense; another saying there is some reason in what he says; another angry and malicious at his destroying some favourite opinion; others attentive, and reasoning on the matter within themselves, or with one another; while the generality attend, and wait for the opinion of those who are leading characters in the assembly: some are placed before the apostle, some behind, not only as caring less for the preacher or the doctrine, but to raise the apostolic character, which would lose something of its dignity, if his maligners were supposed to be able to look him in the face. This picture is conducted with the greatest judgment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing out his hands to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name, and worship

In one circle, are Peace and Plenty; in another, Mars and Minerva; and in the dome is a representation of Mars, with helmets, shields, and trophies.

In this room, the Knights of the Garter, in the absence of the Sovereign, dine at an installation.

The magazine of arms, and warlike instruments, deposited in this spacious room, were ingeniously disposed in colonnades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, late master gunner of this Castle. Among the coats of mail, is that of the renowned Edward, the Black Prince, which is placed over the door leading to St. George's Hall.

The Paintings are,

Charles XI. King of Sweden, on Horseback,	<i>Wyck.</i>
Eight Views of Battles, Sieges, &c.	<i>Rugendas.</i>

ship him as the god presiding over eloquence. Thus the picture shews the subject of his preaching. The little drapery thrown over the apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waist, poises the figure, which otherwise would be ready to tumble forward. The drapery is red and green. The back ground is expressive of the superstition St. Paul was preaching against, as above-mentioned. No historian, orator, or poet, can possibly give so great an idea of the eloquent and zealous apostle as this figure does; for there we see a person, whose face and action no words can sufficiently describe! but which assure us, as much as those can, that the divine man must speak with good sense, and to the purpose."

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

This most magnificent apartment, which is generally allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, is dedicated to the peculiar honour of the most noble Order of the Garter.

In a large oval, in the centre of the ceiling, King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the Order of the Garter, with his right foot on a lion's head, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; religion and plenty, holding the crown of these kingdoms over his head; on each side of the monarch, are Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace. In the same oval, is regal government, supported by religion and eternity; justice, attended by fortitude, temperance, and prudence, beating down rebellion and faction; and among the evil genii, the painter is said to have introduced the Earl of Sh——y, a statesman of that reign, dispersing libels. Nearer the throne is an octagon, in which is St. George's Cross, encircled with the Garter, within a star or glory, supported by Cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

the Muses attending in full concert, and other embellishments, expressive of the grandeur of the order.

On the back of the Sovereign's Throne, is painted a large canopy and drapery, on the latter of which is
pre-

represented, as large as life, St. George encountering the dragon; and on the lower border is inscribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM.

In English,

By coming, he restored affairs.

In allusion to King William III. who is seated under the above-mentioned canopy, in the habit of the order, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The ascent to the throne is by five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has made an addition of five more, in such perfection, that they agreeably deceive the sight, and almost induce the spectator to believe them equally real.

In the lower compartments of the ceiling, over the music gallery, is the collar of the order of the garter, supported by cupids, and encompassed with a variety of characters, emblematic of this most illustrious order of knighthood.

On the north side of this superb chamber, extending 108 feet in length, is elegantly painted the triumph of Edward, the Black Prince, Son of Edward III. founder of the order of the garter, who is seated at the upper end, receiving John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, prisoners, under a canopy of green velvet. The Prince, crowned with laurels, is seated in a triumphal car, in the midst of the procession, supported by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended

by the emblems of Liberty, Victory, and other ensigns of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has closed this procession with the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady, making garlands for the Prince, and a representation of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*. In this last part of the group, he has humourously introduced himself, in a black hood and a scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, finely carved and gilt, supported by four slaves, beautifully carved in wood, bending, as it were, beneath their burthen, representing a father and his three sons, whom the brave Edward, the Black Prince, is said to have made captives in his wars. Over the music gallery is the following inscription :

ANTONIUS VERRIO, NEAPOLITANUS,
NON IGNOBILI, STIRPE NATUS.
Augustissimi REGIS CAROLI SECUNDI
SANCTI ET GEORGII
MOLEM HANC FOELICISSIMA MANU
DECORAVIT.

In English thus:

Anthony Verrio, a Neapolitan, born of a noble race, ornamented with a most happy hand this large pile of building, of the most noble King Charles II. and St. George.

ST.

St. GEORGE's, OR THE KING's CHAPEL.

In this Chapel, which is adjoining to St. George's Hall, divine service is performed every morning, during his Majesty's summer residence at Windsor, at eight o'clock.

The ceiling is a masterly and striking representation of the ascension of our Saviour, accompanied by a numerous host of angels. On the west end, over the altar, is Mary Magdalen, weeping on the outside of the sepulchre; and on each side, on the cornice, are the Roman Soldiers.

The Altar-piece is the Last Supper; and on the north side of the Chapel are painted some of the miracles of our Saviour, as, his raising Lazarus from the dead, curing the sick of the palsy, casting out devils, &c. by Verrio, who, in the principal part of the design is masterly, but is thought by connoisseurs not to have been quite so happy in his execution of it, the figures of the sick men being too athletic for persons in their supposed condition. There is also a much greater inconsistency in the painter's having introduced Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings; and likewise himself, in a full black wig, bidding the cripples go to our Saviour to be healed.

The closets for the King and the Royal Family form the east end of this Chapel. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet, with gold fringe. The carved work of this Chapel is worth the particular attention of the curious; it represents a great variety of palms, pelicans, doves, and other allusions to scripture history; likewise the star and garter, with other ornaments, all finely executed by Gibson.

From this Chapel you return into the Queen's Guard-Chamber, and this closes the several apartments shewn to the public; the other apartments being seldom open, except when the Court resides at Windsor, though they consist of many beautiful rooms, with paintings by the best masters.



CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE KEEP, OR ROUND TOWER.

THIS Tower, sometimes called the Middle Ward, which forms the west side of the Upper Court, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount; the ascent into the upper apartments is by a flight of 100 stone steps, at the top of which is planted a large piece of cannon, levelled at the entrance, or bottom of these steps; there are likewise 17 pieces of cannon mounted round the curtain of the Tower, which is the only battery now in the Castle, though formerly the whole place was strongly fortified with cannon, on each of the several towers, and two platforms in the lower ward.

The apartments of this tower belong to the constable, or governor, whose office is both military and civil: as a military officer, he is obliged to defend the Castle against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic. He has the charge of prisoners brought hither, and is accountable to the King for whatever is contained in the Castle. He has a deputy or lieutenant-governor, who holds equal command in his absence, and has lodgings appointed for his residence
at

at the entrance of the tower we are now about to describe.

The constable, as a civil officer, is judge of a court of record, held by prescription over the town gate in the lower ward, for the determination of pleas between party and party, within the precincts of Windsor Forest, which comprehends many towns, over which this Court has jurisdiction; and all legal processes, judgments, and executions, are issued in his name; but the practice of this Court is at present suspended. He is likewise Chief Forester and Warden of Windsor Forest, which extends 120 miles in circumference.

The entrance into this tower is through a square paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads. The court is hung round with buckets, which are there ready in case of fire.

In 1784, here was also erected, under the direction of Mr. Gray, an engine for raising water upwards of 370 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope; the ends of which being spliced together, it is fixed to a wheel and gudgeon in the water, and to a windlass at the top of the well; the windlass being turned with a moderate degree of velocity, the water adheres to the ascending part of the rope, until it arrives at the top; it is then thrown off, and collected by means
of

of a semicircular cap, that incloses the inner wheel of the windlass; this cap having a spout on one side of it, the water is conducted into any vessel that may be placed to receive it.

The first apartment you enter is the

GUARD-CHAMBER.

In this room is a small magazine of arms, curiously disposed, as matchlocks, the first ever made, whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures. Round the cornice is a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums, in proper order. Over the chimney is carved in lime-wood, the star and garter, in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, on the tops of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, who were prisoners here; they are both inlaid with gold, the former with fleur-de-luces, and the latter with thistles.

On the staircase leading to the dining-room, stands the figure of a yeoman of the guard, painted in his proper dress, as if in waiting. Here are four pillars of pikes, ornamented with bandoleers, carbines, and matchlocks. In the centre is a beautiful engraved horse-

horse-shield, encompassed with daggers and pistols; as also several of King James's and King William's pieces, ranged by the late Mr. Harris.

DINING-ROOM.

The tapestry, which is disposed in six compartments, contains the History of Hero and Leander.

DRESSING-ROOM.

In this Room are the following Prints and Drawings.

The Holy Family of Jesus,	<i>a Print.</i>
Rembrant's Mother,	<i>Ditto.</i>
A Turk, by Candle Light; a curious piece.	
A Siege of the Romans, drawn with a Pen.	

There are several other prints in this room, but none that are deserving of particular attention.

BED-CHAMBER.

Here are six ebony chairs, of a particular make, curiously studded with ivory.

The tapestry is wrought with gold and silver, representing the story of Auroclotus, King of Phrygia, and his three daughters, weeping to death by the side of the Helicon. In another part is the story of Pandora's Box; the other parts of the tapestry are likewise representations of Heathen Mythology.

The

The other apartments having nothing in them worthy the attention of a traveller, we shall proceed to the top of the tower, on the leads of which is placed the royal standard, which is fourteen yards long and eight broad, and is hoisted whenever the Royal Family is at Windsor, also on all state holidays. The union, which is nine yards by six, is hoisted when the Governor is present, provided the King be not here.

This tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, as the reader will readily conceive from the following inscription, written on a board placed against the wall.

“ A list of the counties to be seen from the top of this Round Tower.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Middlesex, | 7. Wilts, |
| 2. Essex, | 8. Hants, |
| 3. Hertford, | 9. Surrey, |
| 4. Bucks, | 10. Suffex, |
| 5. Berks, | 11. Kent, |
| 6. Oxford, | 12. Bedford.” |

It would be superfluous to inform the reader of the many churches, mansions, seats, and remarkable places that are to be seen from these leads, as most of them will naturally occur on reading the above inscription.

C H A P. V.

OF THE LOWER WARD, OR COURT.

THE Lower Ward is far more spacious than the Upper, and is divided into two parts, by the Collegiate Church, or Chapel of St. George. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, vergers, and other officers of the foundation; and on the south and west sides of the outer part of this court, are the houses of the alms, or poor knights of Windsor.

In this ward are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, and the order of the garter, namely, to the Bishop of Winchester, prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury, chancellor; and formerly there was a tower belonging to Garter, king at arms, but very little is now remaining, except the ruins.— Here is also the store-tower, guard chamber *, and court

* The room occupied as a Guard Chamber, as also the apartments for the commanding officer, and the officer on guard, were on the east side of the deanery; but apartments for the first and last mentioned purposes, have lately been fitted up in a most commodious manner, out of several rooms belonging to the tower at the entrance into the lower ward, formerly the residence of the gaoler belonging to the Court of Record, and those parts heretofore used as places of confinement for debtors and persons charged

court of record, as mentioned in the preceeding chapter.

The apartments in the deanery, which were considerably repaired by the late dean Keppel, are large and commodious, and in the great passage leading to an apartment called the garter-room, are hung up the arms of the sovereign and knights companions of the garter. In this room is an ancient screen, on which are properly blazoned the arms of King Edward III. and the several sovereigns and knights companions, from the foundation to the present time.

In this room the knights meet and robe on the morning of installation, and proceed from hence to St. George's Chapel.

In the inner cloisters are the houses of the several prebendaries, and at the lower end is the library belonging to the college; the inside of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furnished with eccle-

charged with misdemeanors. The Court-room is now converted into a magazine, or store-room. It is probable, that the house opposite the present guard-room, which has usually been held by the Steward of the Court, will, ere long, be consigned to the use of the Colonel of the Garrison. These removals were in consequence of an intention to erect barracks on the sites of the old premises abovementioned; but which being built in Sheet-Street, as noticed in page 9, it is said to be in contemplation, to appropriate the aforementioned spot to the building of houses, for seven additional Poor Knights. See page 95.

fiastical writers, and books of polite literature, and received a considerable addition from the late Earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college. The houses command a most beautiful prospect of the River Thames, and of the adjoining counties.

Opposite the west end of the Chapel of St. George, are the houses of the minor canons, and clerks, or choristers, built in the form of a horse-shoe, in allusion to one of the badges of Henry VII. or his predecessor, King Edward IV. and commonly called, the Horse-Shoe Cloisters.





C H A P. VI.

OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS Royal Chapel is situated on the same site on which before stood a Chapel erected by King Henry I. dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The present Chapel was built by Edward III. in the year 1337, a short time after the foundation of the College of the new established Order of the Garter; but King Edward IV. not esteeming the fabric sufficiently large and stately, improved the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the Dean and Canons; and it was afterwards greatly improved, by Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

The inside of this Chapel is universally admired for its neatness and gothic magnificence; the stone roof is

esteemed a most excellent piece of workmanship ; it is an ellipsis, supported by pillars of ancient gothic architecture, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling with admirable beauty and elegance. Every part of this lofty ceiling, has a different device, executed to great perfection ; as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Also the arms of France and England quarterly, the Holy Cross, the shield or cross of St. George, the rose, port-cullis, lion rampant, unicorn, fleur de lis, dragon, prince's feathers, &c. also the arms of Bouchier, Stafford, Hastings, Beaufort, Manners, and other noble families.

It would but tire the reader to give a description of the various devices, and different representations that are on the several parts of the ceiling ; I shall therefore only further point out to him, that in the nave or centre arch, are curiously designed and blazoned, the arms of Henry VIII. sovereign, and the several knights, companions of the garter, anno 1528, among which are the arms of Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Francis I. King of France, Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, and King of the Romans. The arms of the other knights companions, with those of the prelate, are regularly disposed. From the year 1776 to 1789, this beautiful Chapel was thoroughly repaired ; the
centre

centre and side aisles, new paved with Panswick stone*, the columns, sides, and ceiling cleaned; and the several arms already mentioned, painted, and properly emblazoned. The expences of the repairs and additions to this Chapel, during the last mentioned period, amount to upwards of 20,000l.†

OF THE CHOIR.

This choir, which was built by King Edward III. and afterwards greatly ornamented in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. with curious carvings, that shew the genius and industry of the artists in those days, is set apart for the more immediate service of Almighty God; the installation of the Knights of the Garter; and as a repository of honour of this most noble Order of Knighthood.

* Previous to this, a ground plan of the whole, *i. e.* of the grave stones, was taken, in order to ascertain on any future occasion, the respective situations of the reliques which they once covered; but as many of these records of the dead, were greatly defaced by time, and the families to which others related being extinct, none but those that are most entire, or that belong to the most eminent persons, have been preserved: These are indifferently placed between the pillars that divide the centre from the side aisles; and in the centre of the aisles on each side the choir.

† The whole expence of the Chapter on the Chapel, from the year 1776 to 1789, amounted to 5883l. 6s. 11d. His Majesty's expence, I am well informed, was not less than 15,000l.

It is separated from the body of the church, at the west end, by the organ gallery, under which, on each side of the choir door, facing the body of the church, were formerly seats or pews; but these, together with the organ erected soon after the restoration of Charles II. were taken down in 1789, and the organ, as before observed, removed to the parish church. The present organ loft is built of Coade's artificial stone, and makes a very considerable addition to the elegance of the Chapel; the roof and columns which support the loft, and form a light and beautiful colonnade, are in exact uniformity with the rest of the Chapel, embellished with several devices peculiar to the sovereign and the order; as the cyphers G. R. III. within the garter; the George, the rose, a knight's cap and helmet, &c. &c. The stone work of this loft is said to have cost 1500l.

The organ, erected by Mr. Green, for which we are told he received a thousand guineas from the king, is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in its swell. The organ case was built by Mr. Emlyn, and is in the gothic style, corresponding with the canopies, &c.

The arrangements of the seats are well disposed for the service of divine worship, which is performed here every morning and evening.

On the right hand of the west, or principal entrance into the choir, is the sovereign's stall, which was covered
with

with purple velvet, and cloth of gold; and had a canopy, curtains, and cushions of the same, trimmed with broad gold fringe. This was removed in 1788, and a new one erected, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, carved in a neat gothic stile. In the centre, are the arms of the sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole surrounded with flower-de-luces, and the star of the order, with G. R. III. properly disposed. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet, fringed with gold. The sovereign's banner is of rich velvet, and much larger than those of the knights companions, and his mantling is of gold brocade.

The prince's stall is on the left hand of the entrance, and is not distinguished from those of the other knights companions; the whole society being, according to the statutes of institution, companions and colleagues of equal honour and power.

The stalls of the knights companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, are on each side of the choir, with the mantle, helmet, crest, and sword of each knight set over the stall, on a canopy of ancient carving, curiously wrought; and over the canopy is placed, the banner or arms of each knight, properly blazoned on silk; and on the back of the stalls, are the titles of the knights, with their arms, neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. These ensigns of honour are removed according to the succession of the knight
in

in the order; and after his decease, and at the installation of his successor, (if not performed before by order of the sovereign) the banner, helmet, sword, &c. of the deceased knight, are, with great solemnity, offered up at the altar; but the plate of his titles remains in his stall, as a *perpetual Memorial to his Honour*.

Six new stalls have lately been added, and the whole of the canopies cleaned and thoroughly repaired.

A list of the present Knights of the Garter, with the arrangement of the banners, and other ensigns, will be annexed to the ceremonial of Installation, in the Appendix.

The carved work of the choir is worthy of remark, particularly the canopies over the stalls of the knights. On the pedestals of these stalls is carved the History of our Saviour's Life, from his nativity to his ascension; on the front of the stalls, at the west end of the choir, is also carved the History of Saint George, and on a girth on the outside of the upper seats, is cut, in old Saxon characters, the twentieth psalm, in Latin, supposed to be designed as a prayer or petition for the royal founder, Edward III. and the future sovereigns of the Order of the Garter.

The carved work of this choir, as well as most parts of the ceiling, abound with a variety of imagery, and several figures of patriarchs, Kings, &c. Some of these were greatly defaced, and others totally destroyed;

ed; but the face of the whole is now nearly restored to its original state of neatness, and many parts added, depicting some well known occurrences in the present reign.

The altar was formerly adorned with costly hangings of crimson velvet and gold, which, together with other furniture appropriated to the use of the altar, amounting to 3580 ounces of wrought plate, of the most curious workmanship, were, in 1642, seized, under colour of parliamentary authority, by Captain Fogg, on a general plunder of this royal foundation. This sacrilege was in a great measure compensated to the college, on the Restoration of King Charles II. who, with the knights companions, subscribed liberally to supply the altar with all things necessary for its decent service and ornament. The royal example was also followed by many well disposed persons; and the altar plate, which is curiously wrought and gilt, was dedicated to the honour of God, and the service of the sovereign, and knights companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

King Charles II. ornamented the altar with twenty-two pannels of tissue and purple damask; it was likewise further decorated with two pieces of arras, one representing Christ and his disciples at supper, given by Dr. Bryan, Bishop of Winchester, the other, Christ and his two disciples at Emmaus, from an original of Titian, and presented to the College by Lady Mordaunt,

Mordaunt, both of which were appropriated to the use of the altar, till the year 1707, when, on moving the wainscot in Urswick Chapel, was found a painting of the Last Supper: this had formerly been secreted, in the time of plunder, and being highly approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, it was repaired and affixed over the communion table, where it remained 'till the general repair of the chapel in 1788, when it was removed to the parish church. The repairs and alterations of the altar, made by his present Majesty, will be lasting monuments of the flourishing state of the arts in these days. The painting of the Last Supper, together with the curious carved wainscot that surrounds it, was by the gracious desire, and at the sole expence of the King. The painting is by B. West, Esq. of which, those who only affect to be critics, pretend that the figure of Judas is too predominant; 'though real judges esteem the whole a masterly composition. The wainscot was designed by Mr. Thomas Sandby, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Emlyn. The various representations consist of the arms of Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, and those of the original Knights*, with the several ensigns of the Order of the Garter; also of pelicans, wheat, grapes, sacramental vessels and symbols, neatly executed, and disposed with infinite taste; forming,

* These arms are disposed within two circular compartments; the names of the Knights may be found either in Ashmole, Camden, or Rapin.

forming, independent of the exquisite workmanship, a most pleasing picture.

PAINTED WINDOWS.

The objects that most generally attract the attention of strangers, on their first entrance into this Chapel, next the gothic magnificence of its architecture, is the brilliancy, and exquisite skill displayed in some of the principal windows: the first of these, as to the order of time*, when it was brought into its present state, is the

LARGE WEST WINDOW.

The window at the west end of the body of the church, is composed of 80 compartments, or lights, each six feet high, by one foot five inches wide; the whole beautifully ornamented with fine stained glass, consisting of a variety of figures, as patriarchs, bishops, and other canonical characters; St. Peter, St. Alexander, King Solomon, Edward the Confessor, Edward IV. and Henry VIII. In many of the compartments is St. George's Cross, encompassed with the garter, this being the arms of the college; here are also the arms of the Bishops of London and Bristol.

The

* This window was restored to the beautiful state in which it now appears, in the year 1774, at the expence of about 600l. by the Dean and Chapter, under the direction of Dr. Lockman, who collected all the remains of the ancient painted glass that were dispersed through different parts of the building.

The next, as to magnitude and date, but which, as to its excellence, should have been first, is the

WINDOW over the ALTAR.

The subject of this is the Resurrection; and is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour ascending from the Sepulchre, preceded by the Angel of the Lord, above whom, in the clouds, is an host of Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman soldiers, thrown in various postures with horror and confusion; and are gazing with terror and astonishment at Christ in his ascension.

In the right-hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the Mother of James, and Salome, approaching the sepulchre with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord and Master.

In the left-hand division, are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Christ was missing, and are thereupon running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed, towards the sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed by B. West, Esq. in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and the year 1788. In viewing this most splendid window, the spectator is at a loss which most
to

to admire, the genius of Mr. West, in the design, or, the exquisite skill of Messrs. Jarvis and Forrest in the execution of it. The painting this window we are told cost 4000l*.

* The idea of having so magnificent an ornament added to the most elegant gothic church, of its size, now existing, was first conceived by his present Majesty, who ordered Dr. L. to propose a plan for putting it into execution, who, in consequence of that command, and knowing that the Sovereigns and Knights of the Order of the Garter, had always been applied to, and had graciously condescended to subscribe to any ornaments, tending to the magnificence of the place of their instalment, ventured, in 1782, to propose a subscription by the Sovereign and Companions of the Order, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and also the Prelate and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

This proposal was graciously accepted by his Majesty, who immediately sent Nine Hundred Guineas to Dr. L. viz. 500 for himself, 200 for the Prince of Wales, 100 for the Duke of York, and 100 for the Duke of Clarence; with permission to apply, in his Majesty's name, as wishing success to the plan proposed. The foreign Princes, who were Knights of the Garter, readily subscribed 100 guineas each, upon Dr. L.'s applying to their ministers or agents, and all the other Knights 50 guineas each; the Dean and Chapter 500 guineas, and the Prelate and Chancellor 50 guineas each. His Majesty has, since his first subscription, paid 300l. and 700l. to Mr. Jarvis, for alterations in the original design. The whole subscription received by Dr. L. amounted to 3347l. 10s. The last mentioned 700l. paid Mr. J. is not included in this sum.

The next, which was in some degree included in the subscription plan, for that we have just described, is the

WINDOWS CONTAINING THE ARMS OF THE
KNIGHTS.

In two of the windows near the Altar, one on the north, the other on the south side, are the arms of the Sovereign and Knights Companions, who subscribed towards the painting the east window of the choir. The Sovereign and the Prince of Wales have their supporters couchant, but the supporters of the other Knights are not in these paintings. Over the arms of each Knight, which are encompassed with the star and garter, are his crest and coronet; beneath the arms is the George, pendant to a ribband, on which is written the christian name and title.—These are on the south side,

G. R. III. 1782.

William Henry, of Gloucester.

Ferdinand, of Brunswick.

Henry Frederic, of Cumberland.

Prince William Henry, of Brunswick Lunenburg.

Charles, Prince, Duke of Brunswick.

Henry, Duke of Newcastle.

Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.

Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.

George, Duke of Marlborough.

Granville,

Granville, Earl Gower.
Thomas, Viscount Weymouth.
William, Earl of Shelburne.

On the north side are,

G. R. 1782.

Frederic, Prince of Hesse-Cassel.
William, Prince of Orange.
Frederic, Bishop of Osnabruck.
Adolphus, Duke of Mecklenburg.
Thomas, Duke of Leeds.
George, Duke of Montague.
Francis, Earl of Hertford.
John, Earl of Bute.
Augustus, Duke of Grafton.
Sir Frederic North.
William, Duke of Devonshire.
Charles, Duke of Rutland.

We now come to the

EAST WINDOW IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

This was put up in June, 1792, and is painted in half tints, by Mr. Forrest, who assisted Mr. Jarvis in the great window, from a design of Mr. West's; it is a striking representation of the Angels appearing unto the Shepherds, announcing the nativity of our Saviour. Over the principal Angels, whose countenances are

animated almost beyond conception, is written, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men." On different scrolls, held by the rest of the heavenly host, are parts of sentences, from Luke, chap. ii. verses 10 and 11, making together, "Fear not: For behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." At a distance in the back ground, are the Shepherds, with their sheep and dog, by moonlight.

The style of painting in this window, is different from any we have mentioned; it is well adapted to the light in which it is placed, and is esteemed a masterly performance.—On turning from this, the

WEST WINDOW IN THE SOUTH AISLE,

Presents a striking proof of the superlative abilities of the last-mentioned artists, in a brilliant representation of the Nativity of Christ. The Virgin Mary is seated with the infant Jesus sleeping in her lap, and Joseph, with the most devout attention, is holding a lamp, to give light to her while she performs her maternal offices. The Angel of the Lord, which is a very beautiful figure, accompanied with a group of cherubs, appears with an olive branch, seeming to proclaim peace and happiness to mankind. In the
back

back and fore ground, are various objects, either descriptive of the mean situation in which the birth of our Saviour happened, or allusive to the oblation which was to be offered up for the redemption of man. This, as has been intimated, was painted by Mr. Forrest, from a design of Mr. West's, and was put up in 1794.

WEST WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE.

Here we have the semblance of a female figure, said to be King Edward III's Queen, standing beneath a gothic canopy; and under this, are four ecclesiastics. This was put up in the year 1783, and will be removed in the autumn of 1796, to give place to one more worthy of being exhibited in this Chapel. The design, which is the Wise Men's offering, is by Mr. West, and is now painting on glass by Mr. Forrest.

MONUMENTS, VAULTS, &c.

Before we proceed to give a description of the monuments in this Chapel, it may be proper to acquaint the reader, that most of them were originally founded as chantries, and endowed with lands and other revenues for the maintenance of chaplains and priests, to sing masses there, for the souls of their several founders and their kindred.

Besides the several chantries founded at different times, there were heretofore held and celebrated in this Chapel, several anniversaries, or obiits, for the remembrance of pious persons and other benefactors to this Chapel; but as the observance of them has long since been laid aside, we shall omit further mention of them, and observe, that since the reformation, four general obiits only are observed annually, on the Sundays next preceding the four quarterly feasts, viz. March 25, June 24, September 29, and December 25, in commemoration of the founders, patrons, and benefactors to this Church, and the Order of the Garter; at which time, a particular service is made use of, and the several officers of the Church have an additional stipend.

HENRY VIII. &c.

Near the first haut pas of the choir, is the Royal Vault, in which are deposited the remains of Henry VIII. and his Queen, Jane Seymour, King Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Ann. Henry VI. and Edward IV. were also buried in this Chapel; the former in the south, the latter in the north aisle, near the altar. The monuments of these princes will be more particularly mentioned, in the order they are exhibited, by the sexton, in conducting the stranger round this much-admired Chapel.

KING

KING EDWARD IV.

At the east end of the north aisle, are deposited the remains of Edward IV. in a tomb covered with touchstone, over which is erected a beautiful monument, composed of steel, representing a pair of gates, between two towers of curious workmanship, after the gothic manner. The trophies of honour over the prince's grave, were richly ornamented with pearls, rubies, and gold, and hung secure 'till this Chapel was plundered, in 1642.

The steel front of this monument formerly faced the north aisle, but is now towards the altar; and, in 1790, was added, on the back part of it, towards the north aisle, a neat stone monument, chiefly composed of fragments, collected from other parts of the Chapel, and which contribute greatly to the beauty of the whole. In the front of the monument, is a fine black marble slab, and on it, in solid brass old English characters, Edward iiii. over these are his arms and crown, supported by angels; and at the base of the monument, on a flat stone, are counter-sunk, in the characters before-mentioned,

King Edward iiii, and his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville.

On a stone adjoining, in like characters, are
George, Duke of Bedford, and Mary, fifth Daughter of
Edward iiii.

In

In the beginning of March, 1789, as the workmen were employed in preparing the ground for a new pavement, they perceived a small aperture in the side of the vault, which curiosity soon rendered sufficiently large to admit an easy entrance to the interior part. This was found to contain a leaden coffin, seven feet long, with a perfect skeleton, immersed in a glutinous liquid, with which the body is thought to have been embalmed*, as it is near 307 years since its interment. As soon as the labourers had communicated this discovery, the public eagerly flocked to the Chapel ; many of them found ways and means to gratify their curiosity, and had not a timely check been put to it, the whole of the remains would soon have been dispersed over various parts of the earth ; one secreting some hair, a second, a tooth, and a third, a finger, &c. &c. who now boast their plundered reliques of this magnanimous prince. On the top of the before-mentioned coffin, was placed another, supposed to be made of cedar, and to contain the remains of Elizabeth Widville, Queen of Edward IV. but these were greatly decayed. On the inside of the vault were inscribed several names and characters, but which probably were done by the attendants at the funeral, or, the workmen employed in the erection

* In contradiction to this, some philosophical gentlemen are of opinion, that the liquid and sediment contained in the coffin, were simply water and earth, to which all bodies resolve.

erection of the vault, many of them being written in chalk, and as none of them immediately appertain to the King, except the name Edward.

DR. W. WADE.

In a recess in the aisle, at the back of the altar, is a neat marble monument, erected by Lieutenant General George Wade, in memory of his brother, Dr. William Wade, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and canon of this Royal Chapel. He died Feb. 1, 1732, in the sixty-second year of his age.

THEODORE RANDUE.

Adjoining to the last, in a similar recess, is a monument to the memory of Theodore Randue, Esq. keeper of Windsor Palace, in the reign of Charles II. who died April 30, 1724, in the eighty-second year of his age. He bequeathed, by his last will, the sum of 6400l. to public charities, the particulars of which are inscribed on his tomb.

The two last mentioned monuments were originally erected near the west end of the chapel; the former in the north, the latter in the south aisle, and were removed hither in June, 1789.

LINCOLN CHAPEL.

At the south east corner of this church is a small chapel, wherein are interred the remains of Edward,
Earl

Earl of Lincoln, a nobleman as eminent for his wisdom in the senate, as for his naval and military abilities and conduct. The 1st of Edward IV. he was made admiral of the fleet sent to Scotland, and afterwards Lord High Admiral of England. After a life spent with honour and success, in the service of four of the most illustrious princes, his lordship departed this life, Jan. 16, 1584, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his lady, who is also buried here.

This monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry. On the top are the effigies of his lordship, lying prostrate on a mat of curious workmanship, dressed in armour, his feet resting on a greyhound, collared and chained : by his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a monkey. Round the monument are their sons and daughters on their knees.

This monument, which in many parts was greatly defaced, was repaired in 1789, by order of the Duke of Newcastle.

On the west side of the chapel are the family arms, curiously sculptured in alabaster and blazoned.

BEAUCHAMP, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

In an arched tomb, at the east end of the south aisle, lies Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who was the first Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter ;

Garter; and in an arch opposite to this tomb, formerly lay a missal, or breviary, as appears by this inscription underneath:

Who lyde this book here: The reverend Father in God, Richard Beauchamp, bishop of the diocess of Sarysbury. And wherefore: To this intent, that preeffes and ministers of Goddis church may have the occupation thereof, seyying divyine service, and for all othir that lysten to say thereby their devotyon. Asketh he any spiritual mede: Yee, asmoche as oure Lord lyst to reward him his good intent: Praying every man whose dute or devotyon is eased by this booke, they will say for him thys commune oryson, Domine Jesu Christe, knelyng in the presence of this holy crosse, for the which Reverend Fadir abovesaid hath graunted of the trefure of the church to every man 40 dayys of pardon.

On the centre stone of the arch over this part of the aisle, is curiously cut a representation of King Edward IV. and the above bishop, on their knees before the holy crosse.

KING HENRY VI.

Historians are much divided concerning the death and burial of this prince: but the most received opinion is, that he was murdered in the Tower, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, on the 21st of May, 1472. His corpse was, the next day, carried to St. Paul's Church,

Church, and from thence conveyed by water to Chertsey, in Surrey, and buried; but it was removed from thence in the reign of Richard III. to this choir, and a second time interred. From the sanctity of this Prince's life, a general opinion prevailed, that miracles were wrought through his intercession: His reliques were therefore had in such veneration, that Henry VII. applied to the Court of Rome for his admission into the Calendar of Saints, and also for a licence from the Pope, to remove the body from Windsor to Westminster Abbey, to be interred with great solemnity, probably in his new erected chapel; but the exorbitant demands of the Church of Rome, not agreeing with the avaricious temper of Henry VII. the first intention was dropped, and the latter laid aside. From this application the report probably gained credit, that the royal body was actually removed; yet it is evident, from the will of that Prince, that it never was put into execution. The whole arch under which this Prince is interred, was, according to the will of Henry VIII. sumptuously decorated, and there at present appears on the centre stone, the royal arms, supported by two antelopes, chained together with a golden chain, which, on the late repair of the chapel, were cleaned and emblazoned; but the various ensigns and devices on the different parts of the arch were totally obliterated.

Though

Though it be pretty evident from the above particulars, that the remains of Henry are deposited in this chapel; yet, as some may still have their doubts on the subject, it is to be regretted, that the very rude treatment shewn to the bones of Edward, should have operated to suppress that desire of information respecting Henry, which otherwise might have been easily and decently gratified at the time the chapel was repairing: however, not a single brick belonging to this vault was suffered to be removed, notwithstanding the workmen had occasion to dig down several feet close by the side of it.

CHARLES BRANDON.

Near the south door of the choir, is buried, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister to King Henry VIII.

On a marble tablet was formerly this inscription:

Here lies Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married King Henry VIIIth's sister, and died in his reign, August 1545, and was buried at the king's own charge.

Nothing now remains to distinguish the grave of this noble duke but a black marble grave-stone, with this simple inscription—Charles Brandon.

OXENBRIDGE CHAPEL.

Farther towards the south door of the Chapel is a small chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected in the year 1522, by John Oxenbridge, canon and benefactor to this church. The screen is in the Gothic taste. Over the door is a lion rampant, with many escalops round him, with the rebus of the founder's name, viz. an Ox, the letter N, and a Bridge. Within this Chapel is painted St. John the Baptist, preaching in the Wilderness; his head delivered to the damsel; and the damsel presenting it to Herod.

ALDWORTH CHAPEL.

Contiguous to that which we last described, is a small chapel, wherein are deposited the remains of Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and register of the Order of the Garter, under an altar monument. Also several of the family of Aldworth, are interred here, from which it takes its present name; though it evidently appears to have been built by the above learned Bishop, from the paintings on the wall and other devices relating to that prelate.

These paintings are greatly decayed, and probably will soon be entirely obliterated, as they are not in a style to merit preservation.

Opposite to Aldworth Chapel are painted, on panels of oak, carved and decorated with the arms, devices,

vices, and bearings peculiar to each prince, the portraits at full length, of

Prince Edward, son to Henry VI.

King Edward IV.

King Henry VII.

Underneath these paintings is a Latin inscription, desiring the reader to pray for the soul of Mr. Oliver King, professor of law, chief secretary to the above princes, &c. and who, as was before observed, lies buried in the chapel adjoining.

BRAY CHAPEL.

This Chapel was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Reginald Bray, one of the knights companions of the order, who was also a liberal benefactor towards finishing the body of the Chapel, as is manifest from his arms, crest, and other devices peculiar to him, being cut and placed in different parts of the roof, and likewise on the beautiful stone screen which divides this Chapel from the body of the Church. This gentleman was many years in the service of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby; was highly instrumental in advancing her son, Henry VII. to the throne, and in uniting the Two Royal Houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of that Prince to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. To his great abilities as a statesman, he joined a happy knowledge of architecture,

ture, as the Chapel of St. George and Henry VIIIth's at Westminster, do both sufficiently testify.

On preparing a vault for Dr. Waterland, a leaden coffin of an ancient form was found, which was adjudged to be the coffin of Sir Reginald Bray, and was therefore, by order of the Dean, immediately arched over. He died anno 1502.

DR. GILES THOMSON.

The first monument, in the order that they are usually exhibited, is that of Dr. Giles Thomson, Bishop of Gloucester. It is of alabaster, with a bust of the Bishop, in an episcopal habit, with this inscription:

Hic situs est ÆGIDUS TOMSON hujus capellæ
quandam Decanus, &c.

Which may be thus translated:

Here lieth Giles Tomson, formerly Dean of this chapel, whose mind was upright, tongue learned, and hands pure. He was born at London, educated at Oxford, in the College of All-Souls; ever a friend to the good, indigent and learned. Though his mortal body lies under the earth, his soul is raised by piety to the skies.

He was thirteen years Dean of this Chapel, during which he was in manners grave, prudent, and pious. Afterwards he was presented to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, by his most serene Majesty, King James, and
the

the following year snatched away by death, June 14, 1612, aged 59.

RICHARD WORTLEY.

Adjoining to the last, is a monument supported by two pillars of curious marble, and the whole encompassed with a beautiful foliage. On the tomb is inscribed,

In obitum RICHARDI WORTLEY de WORTLEY
in commitatu Ebor.

Equitis Aurati, qui obiit 25 Die Junii 1603.

The Epitaph is in Latin, and is thus translated,

Wortley, the grief and glory of his age,
Of People, King, and Knights, the love and grace,
Here lies entomb'd; his loss his Country grieves,
His loss the Poor, to both his aid he gave;
When will Truth, Piety, and the sacred train
Of Virtues, find so good, so great a Man?
One like him's found, but of the female kind,
Unlike in sex, his Wife's the same in mind.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS.

The next is an altar monument, of grey marble, and on a plate of copper, affixed to the back, is a Latin inscription. In English thus:

This Tomb is all that remains to you, *William Fitz-Williams*:

Thy scanty lot's confin'd to this small urn,
All else from thee, by greedy death is torn;
Wealth, Honour, Beauty, all the outward Grace,
By Fortune furnish'd, thou did'st once possess;
All but the Mind and Fame; in Heaven lives
Thy Mind, thy Fame in ev'ry mouth survives.

He died, Oct. 13, 1659.

DR. BRIDEOACK.

Close to the last mentioned, is a marble monument, erected to the memory of Dr. Brideoack, Bishop of Chichester, who lies cumbent in his episcopal robes, with a mitre on his head, and a crozier by his side. Over the bishop is a Latin inscription, which we have thus translated :

Sacred to the memory of the reverend father in Christ, Ralph Brideoack, who put off this mortal life in a good old age, in God. He was a man resolutely good and great, yet lowly minded ; a valuable treasure of the attic, and all sorts of eloquence. During the exile of Charles II. he was stripped of his property, and at his return, made canon of this chapel, Dean of Salisbury, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester ; hospitable, and a friend to virtue ; he was to his diocese like a father to his family, who, eager for the safety of others, while regardless of his own, in visiting his flock, was seized with the then raging fever, and died in the exercise of his episcopal function, on the 9th of October, 1678, in the 64th year of his age.

His inconsolable widow has erected this monument to the memory of the best of husbands.

DR. WATERLAND.

In the middle of this Chapel is interred, the late reverend and learned Dr. Waterland, and his widow ; and on a black marble grave stone is inscribed,

Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus,
ob. December 23, Ætat. 58.

BEAUFORT

BEAUFORT CHAPEL.

At the west end of the south aisle, is a small Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called Beaufort Chapel, many of that ancient and noble family being buried here. In this Chapel are two noble marble monuments; one erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Knight of the Garter, who died, April 15, 1526, and his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Huntingdon. The Earl lies dressed in the habit of the garter, with his head resting on a helmet; and on his right side is his lady, in her robes of state.

On the back, sit two angels, weeping; and at their head stands an angel, displaying their arms within the garter. This monument is inclosed within a screen of brass work, gilt; and has no inscription on it.

The other monument is to the memory of Henry Somerset, late Duke of Beaufort, Knight of the Garter. It is of white marble, exceedingly magnificent; two columns of the Corinthian order, with their shafts entwined with leaves and flowers, support the upper part of the monument, on which is placed, on each side, a flaming urn, adorned with leaves and flowers; and in the centre, the duke's coat of arms. In the middle, below, is his grace, dressed in his robes, in a reclining posture. Over him are curtains hanging down by the columns on each side, while on the back ground, are
repre-

represented in relievo, in the clouds, two angels holding a crown and palm, and several cherubs. Below the duke, is St. George, killing the dragon; and on each side of the monument, between the columns, stands a statue, one representing justice, the other fortitude. On the base is a Latin inscription, to the following purport:

Beneath this marble, loaded with years and honours, sleeps Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Baron Herbert, of Chepstow, Rheglan, and Gower, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, eminent for his virtue and nobleness of soul. In him was united a singular prudence, with a renowned justice. He not only restored his fortune, which was overthrown by his enemies, but happily increased his ancient honours. Nor was he so intent upon his own private interest, as to neglect that of the public; for he was, in the reigns of Charles and James the second, president of the council in the principality of Wales, governor of the counties and cities of Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol, and all Wales; governor of the Castle of Briavel, and principal verdurer of the Forest of Dean; Lieutenant of the Boroughs of Malmesbury, Tewkesbury, and Andover; Chamberlain and Privy Counsellor to both the Charles's, to whom he cleaved with unspotted honour. He had to wife, Mary, the eldest daughter of the most honourable Arthur, Lord Capel, whom he dearly loved, by whom he had a most numerous offspring, &c. He died, aged 70, January 21, 1639.

On

On a neat marble tablet, affixed to the wall of the Chapel, is the following inscription :

This Chapel, (belonging to his ancestors) wherein lie buried not only the bodies of those whose tombs are erected, but likewise that of Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, his grandfather, (so eminent for the great supplies of men and money afforded to his sovereign King Charles the Martyr, whose cause he espoused) and for keeping his Castle of Rheglan with a strong garrison, at his own expence, until it became the last but one in England and Wales that held out against the rebels, and then not yielding it until after a long siege, to Lord Fairfax, generalissimo of the parliament forces ; in revenge of which obstinacy, as they termed it, it was demolished, and all the woods and parks, which were vast, cut down and destroyed, and his estate sold by order of the then rebellious parliament, to the great damage of himself and his posterity. Wherein also lies the body of

HENRY, THE RESTORER'S FIRST-BORN SON.

This Chapel being, in the time of the aforesaid rebellion upon the before-mentioned account, much defaced, and the brass work, to a considerable value, plundered and embezzled, was restored to its primitive form and shape, and what was wanting thereto supplied, at the expence and charge of his grace, Henry
Somerfet,

Somerfet, Duke of Beaufort; whose monument, &c. we have already given an account of.

The late repairs of this Chapel, was at the expence of the present Duke of Beaufort.

URSWICK CHAPEL.

At the north-west corner of this church, is Urfwick's, or the Bread Chapel, so called from Dr. Christopher Urfwick, Dean of Windsor, and joint promoter with Sir Reginald Bray, in finishing this fabric. This gentleman was also a faithful servant to Henry VII. before his accession to the throne, and was afterwards employed by that prince on many embassies to foreign princes, on the most important subjects; and was in so great favour, that he was offered the greatest ecclesiastical honours, all which he refused, and anno. 1505, resigned this deanery, and all his other preferments, contenting himself with the duties of his private parsonage, at Hackney, where he died and was buried, 1521. His epitaph may be found in Weaver's funeral monuments; and, on the stone screen of this Chapel, is an ancient inscription in Latin, in English thus:

Pray for the souls of King Henry VII. and Christopher Urfwick, sometime Lord Almoner to the King, and Dean of this Chapel. Hail Mary, and blessed be thy most holy mother Ann, from whom thy most pure virgin flesh issued without stain. *Amen.*—God have
mercy

mercy on the souls of King Harry the seventh, and Chistofyr Urswyck, and all Christian souls. *Amen.*— O God, who by thy only begotten son didst redeem mankind, being incarnate of the virgin's womb, and having suffered death, deliver we beseech thee the souls of Harry VII. and Chistofyr, and all those whom Chistofyr offended during life, from eternal death, and bring them to eternal life. *Amen.* God have mercy.

In this Chapel is a neat marble tablet, to the memory of Colonel Robert Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan; he was deputy-governor of Windsor Castle, under his brother, the Duke of Montague, and died October 20, 1768.

RUTLAND CHAPEL.

This Chapel is in the middle of the north aisle, and in the centre of it is a neat alabaster monument, erected to the memory of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, in the reign of Henry VIII. and of the Lady Ann, his wife, niece to Edward IV.

Sir George lies dressed in armour, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on a unicorn, couchant. By his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, which were once beautifully blazoned, her head resting on a cushion, supported by two angels. On each side of the tomb are their sons and daughters; and at one
end

end are angels displaying the family arms. Sir George died Oct. 23, 1513, and Lady Ann, April 22, 1526.

In this Chapel is another memorial of this noble family, viz. a brasse plate, gilt, whereon are the effigies of Ann, Duchesse of Exeter, sister to King Edward IV. and mother of the above Lady Ann Manners, and Sir Thomas Syllinger, her husband, with their arms blazoned, and a crucifix between them, with this insertion :

Within this Chapel lieth buried, Ann, Duchesse of Exeter, sister to the noble King Edward the fourth, and also Sir Thomas Syllinger, Knyght, her husband, who hath founde wythyn thys college a chantrie with two prests singing for evermore. On whose soul God have mercy. The which Anne, Duchesse, died in the year of our Lord, a thousand cccc lxxv. the dominical letter D primum S XIII. day of January,

On a like plate, under the next window is engraved,

MAGISTER ROBERTUS HONEYWOOD.

Legum Doctor,

In the middle of the plate, the Doctor is represented in the habit of his degree, with St. Catherine behind him, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap.

HAST-

HASTINGS' CHAPEL.

On the west side of the choir door, in the north aisle, is a Chapel, built by Elizabeth, the wife of William, Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV, and Master of the Mint, who for his loyalty to that Prince, and his royal issue, was put to death by Richard III. in the Tower of London.

The roof of this Chapel is neat, and was formerly richly ornamented and gilt. At each end are several niches, in which images appear to have been placed, and under them several angels, displaying the arms of the family of Hastings.

This Chapel is dedicated to St. Stephen, whose history is painted on four panels in the inside of it, and still well preserved.

In the first panel is St. Stephen preaching to the people; in the second he is represented before the tribunal of Herod; in the third is the stoning of this primitive martyr, by the Jews; and in the fourth the saint is represented in a sleeping posture, and above him his beatification. On the fore ground is inscribed in Latin,

“He dies in the Lord, by whom eternal life is given;” and under the several panels, are similar apposite sentences.

The grave stones in the various parts of the Chapel not being usually noticed by strangers, we have

omitted to point them out, as a particular account of them would swell this compendium beyond its intended limits.

QUEEN'S CLOSET.

On the north side of the choir, adjoining to the altar, is a gallery, called the Queen's Closet, formerly used only for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation: in 1780 it was considerably repaired, and completely furnished with desks, stools, cushions, curtains, &c. and here their Majesties and the royal family attend divine service, every Sunday morning during their summer residence at Windsor.

The wainscot and canopy are both in the Gothic style, and neatly painted in imitation of Norway oak. The curtains are of fine garter blue silk, and the chairs and stools are covered with the same. On the covers of the cushions, within an oval, encircled with flowers, are neatly worked the letters G. R.

In the second window are neatly painted the arms of their Majesties, by Bristow; a sun-flower by West, and a rose, by Jarvis.

In the third window is St. Catherine, and the crowning of Queen Esther.

In the east window is a representation of Nabal receiving David's messengers, vide 25th chap. 1st Book of Samuel.

In the window, on the south side of the closet, is
an

an excellent piece, in ancient stained glass, of the Wise Men's Offering.

The upper part of the window, next the choir, is beautifully ornamented with Mosaic glass; in this window are three pieces, representing the Dissipation, Distress, and return of the Prodigal Son; the arms of Henry VII. and other representations, which add to the ornament and decent neatness of the whole.

CHAPTER HOUSE.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Chapter House, wherein all the business of the College is transacted: this room is not usually shewn to strangers, yet we presume the following particulars will be acceptable to the reader.

Fronting the entrance is a fine whole length of the renowned and victorious Edward III. in his robes of state; in his right hand he holds a sword, bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many conquests he gained over those nations. Round the frame is written this inscription:

EDWARDUS TERTIUS INVICTISSIMUS ANGLIÆ
REX, HUIUS CHAPELIE ET NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS
GARTERII FUNDATOR.

On one side of this portrait is kept the all conquering sword of this renowned Prince, which is six feet nine inches long.

The stranger having gone thus far, it is necessary he should now feel for his loose silver, as the Sexton by this time is preparing to make his bow.

WOOLSEY'S TOMB-HOUSE.

Adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel, is a free stone edifice, built by King Henry VII. as a burial place for himself and his successors, Kings of England; but this Prince afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal Woolsey obtained a grant of it from King Henry VIII. and with a profusion of expence unknown to former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence this building obtained the name of Woolsey's Tomb-House. This monument was so magnificently built, that Lord Bacon, in his Life of Henry VIII. says it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Bandedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he had already done, and 380l. 18s. sterling had been paid for gilding only half of this sumptuous monument.

The

The Cardinal dying soon after his retirement from court, was privately buried in one of the Abbey Chapels at Leicester, and the monument remained unfinished, and in 1646 became the plunder of the rebels; and the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the tomb, sold to carry on the rebellion.

King James II. converted this Chapel into a popish Chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was executed by Verrio, who is allowed to have here excelled his other performances. The walls were finely ornamented and painted, but the whole having been entirely neglected since the reign of James II. is now in a state of decay, and being no appendage to the College, it waits the royal favour to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.



C H A P. VII.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE COLLEGE OF
ST. GEORGE.

THE Royal College of St. George, which has the honour of having the Order of the Garter attached to it, was first incorporated and endowed by letters patent of the 22d of Edward III. about three quarters of a year before the institution of the most noble Order of the Garter, and on that day twelvemonths the statutes of the College bear date; being made by virtue of the pope's authority, the King's command, consent of the Bishop of Salisbury, (in whose diocese the Chapel is situated) and of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. By the above-mentioned authorities, the Bishop of Winchester instituted a College within the Chapel of St. George, consisting of one custos, twelve secular canons, thirteen priests, four clerks, six choristers, and twenty-four alms-knights, besides other officers. These letters patent were confirmed, and several immunities granted by Henry VI. and Edward IV. as also by an act of Parliament of the 22d of Edward IV. Several statutes were likewise made for perpetuating and well governing this College, by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and

and Queen Elizabeth; and the present establishments on this foundation are as follow:

A Dean, who is president over the rest of the College, both in civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. He is presented by the King, and instituted by the Bishop of Winchester.

Twelve canons, or prebendaries, who, with the dean, constitute the legislative body of this College. These also are presented to their prebends by the King, but instituted and installed by the Dean, or his deputy.

Seven minor canons, who, at their admission, according to the statutes of the College, are bound to be Deacons, and at the next time appointed for ordination, to be ordained priests. Each of these canons had at first but the annual pension of eight pounds sterling; but this was increased by Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, and since by the College, to thirty pounds per annum. In addition to this, the late Mr. Isaac Chapman, minor canon of this Chapel, who died February 8, 1781, bequeathed ten pounds a year to each of the minor canons; so that, if we include the value of their houses, which some of them let, their annual income may be estimated at about sixty pounds.

Thirteen clerks, who, after the foundation of the College by Edward III. were taken into the choir, for the service thereof. One of them being organist, has a double clerks place, and is therefore accounted

as two of the thirteen; their salaries are twenty-two pounds ten shillings per annum each. These also have each an house allowed them.

Ten choristers; these were appointed for the further service of the choir, for which, the six seniors have a stipend of twelve shillings, and the four juniors six shillings a month. Formerly there were only eight of these, which is the reason the pay of the four younger ones is but half what it was originally.

The officers appointed for the business of the College, are a steward, treasurer, steward of the courts, chapter-clerk, chanter, and vergers; two sextons, two bell-ringers, a clock keeper, and a porter.

POOR KNIGHTS.

King Edward III. out of the great respect he bore to military honour, and the regard he had for those who behaved themselves bravely in his wars, yet afterwards became reduced in their circumstances, took care to provide an honourable asylum, and comfortable subsistence for them in their old age, by uniting them under one corporation and joint body with the custos and canons. These were called milites pauperes, and since poor, or alms-knights. The number at first was twenty-four. On account of some difference between the dean and canons, and the alms-knights, by an act of the 22d of Edward IV. it was enacted, that the dean and canons, and their successors, should be for ever

ever quit and discharged from all manner of charge, of or for the said knights; and Queen Elizabeth, immediately after her coming to the throne, agreeable to the will of her father, King Henry VIII. made a special foundation for thirteen poor men, decayed in wars, and such like service of the realm, to be called the Thirteen Knights of Windsor, and there kept in succession. Her Majesty likewise established certain rules and orders for the well governing the said Knights; and appointed the dean and canons, and their successors, to enforce their observance of the said rules.

By these statutes it was declared, that the Thirteen Knights should be elected of gentleman brought to necessity through adverse fortune, and such as had spent their time in the service of their prince; that one of the thirteen should be chosen governor over the rest; that they were to be men unmarried, and none of them afterwards permitted to marry, on pain of losing their places; but these rules, as well as some others, are not strictly adhered to.

The present number of alms-knights is thirteen of the Royal Foundation, and five of the Foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire, in the reign of James I. The former were endowed by Henry VIII. with lands of the yearly value of 600*l.* and the latter by Sir Peter Le Maire, with an estate of 230*l.* per annum, and the houses of those on the Royal Establishment are repaired at the expence of the Crown; but those of Sir Peter
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Le Maire's Foundation, at the charge of the Knights themselves, who also pay nine pounds a year land-tax.

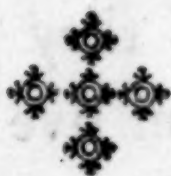
In addition to the above-mentioned eighteen, Samuel Travers, who died about 1728, by his will and testament, bearing date the 16th of July, 1724 ; after giving several pecuniary legacies, devised the residue of his real and personal estates to his executors therein named, upon trust, that they should, out of the rents and profits thereof, settle an annuity of 60*l.* to be paid to each of Seven Gentlemen, to be added to the Poor Knights of Windsor, and that a building might be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for an habitation for the said Seven Gentlemen, who were to be supernuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war. That part of Mr. Travers's will relating to this endowment is as follows:

“ ————— I therefore give, grant, devise, and bequeath, all the rest and residue of my estate, my funeral charges and legacies being first paid, my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the County of Essex, and elsewhere, with all debts, arrears, bills, bonds, and other specialities, goods and chattels, with all my estate both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, to my said executors, Walter Cary and Samuel Holditch, and their heirs,
upon

upon special trust and confidence that they shall and will, out of the rents, issues, and profits, of the said estate, settle an annuity, or yearly sum of 60l. to be paid to each and every one of Seven Gentlemen, to be added to the present Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, which said annuity is to be charged upon an estate of 500l. per annum, to be purchased and set apart for that purpose, in the County of Essex, by the said executors and trustees; and I humbly pray his Majesty the said Seven Gentlemen may be incorporated by charter, with a clause to enable them to purchase and hold lands in mortmain, and that a building, the charge thereof to be defrayed out of my personal estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for a habitation for the said Seven Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English Men of War; but the repairs to be in the first place paid out of the said estate of 500l. per annum, and then 12l. per annum to be paid to the Governor or senior of the Seven, and the remainder to be equally divided between him and the other Six. And I desire those Gentlemen so to be incorporated, may be single men, without children, inclined to live a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion of scandal; and I would have them live in a Collegiate manner, in order whereto I would have 26l. per annum deducted out of their several allowances, to keep a constant table: And I do appoint the Chief Governor of Windsor

Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton College, visitors; with power for them, or any two of them, to act as vacancy shall happen.—I desire they may be thus supplied: The Commissioners of the Navy to chuse three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being, shall chuse two, and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them, and so on from time to time for ever."

It is to be observed, that this will was made prior to the statute of Mortmain; but, notwithstanding which, it was opposed by the heirs at law, and the representatives of the testator; and the property had, for a great number of years, as well on account of other bequests, as this, been the subject of Chancery suits. However, the Court of Chancery having lately passed a decree in favour of the will, it is said to have been resolved to put it forthwith into execution. See Note, p. 49.





OF THE INSTITUTION, &c. OF THE ORDER
OF THE GARTER.

THIS most noble Order of the Garter, is allowed to excel all other institutions of honour in the whole world; and though various are the accounts given by different historians, of the origin and institution of it, yet the most authentic records agree in the following particulars:

King Edward III. influenced by a thirst for martial glory, gave himself up to military affairs, making St. George the martyr, who was a man of great renown for chivalry, his patron; and being engaged in a war, for the recovering his rights in France, and making use of the best martialists of the age, he thereupon designed (induced by its ancient fame) to restore King Arthur's round table, and for that purpose invited hither the gallant spirits from abroad; and that he might endear and bind them to himself, he, upon new-year's-day, 1344, issued out letters of protection, for the safe going and returning of foreign knights, to try their valour at the solemn jousts, to be held at Windsor, on the 19th of January ensuing, when he provided a great supper to begin the solemnity;

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lemnity ; and then ordaining this festival to be annually held at Whitsuntide, he, for that purpose, erected a particular building in the Castle, wherein he placed a table, 200 feet in diameter, and thereat entertained the knights, at his own expence of 100l. a week. And about three years after, issuing out his garter, for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success (which is conceived to be the battle of Cressy, where he took the French King prisoner, and brought him to England) he, upon so remarkable a victory, took occasion to institute this order, giving the garter pre-eminence amongst its ensigns, whence the select number whom he first incorporated, were stiled Knights of the Golden Garter ; an order by companionship, illustrated by eight Emperors of Germany, five Kings of France, three Kings of Spain, seven Kings of Portugal, one King of Poland, two Kings of Sweden, six Kings of Denmark, two Kings of Scotland, one King of Prussia, one King of Arragon, two Kings of Naples, one King of Sicily and Jerusalem, and one King of Bohemia ; seven Princes of Orange, and a numerous list of Princes, Electors, and Dukes, of the first states of Europe.

THE HABIT and ensigns of this most noble order, are eminently distinguishable and magnificent, and consist of the following particulars, viz. the garter, mantle, surcoat, hood, george, and collar. The four first were assigned by the founder, and the george and collar by King Henry VIII. and all these together are called the whole habit of the order.

THE GARTER, which, as before mentioned, has the pre-eminence, as being that from which the order is denominated, is the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes and absent knights ; who, and all other knights elect, are therewith first adorned ;

adorned; and is of so great honour and grandeur, that by the bare investiture with this noble ensign, the knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world. This noble ensign, the garter, which is worn on the left leg, between the knee and calf, was so instituted by the founder, at the erection of the order; and was to put in mind the companions, that, as by their order they were joined in a firm league of amity and concord, so by their garters as by a fast tie of affection, they were obliged to love one another. And lest this strict combination might seem to have any other aim or end, than what was honourable and just, as to the said king's obtaining his kingdom of France, &c. he caused to be enamelled on the said garter, this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*:—Evil be to him that evil thinks.

WHEN THE SOVEREIGN designs to elect a companion into this most illustrious order, the chancellor belonging to the said order, draws up the letters, which, passing both under the sovereign's sign manual and the signet of the order, are sent to the person by garter, principal king at arms, and are to the following effect:

"We, with the companions of our most noble Order of the Garter, assembled in chapter, holden this present day at our Castle of Windsor, considering the various fidelity you have shewn, and the honourable exploits you have done in our service, by vindicating and maintaining our just right, &c. have elected and chosen you one of the companions of our order.—Therefore we require you to make your speedy repair unto us, to receive the ensigns thereof, and be ready for your installation, on the ——— day of this present month, &c."

The garter, which is of blue velvet, bordered with fine gold wire, (having commonly the letters of the motto of the same) is buckled upon the leg, at the time of the election, with this ceremony :

“ To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr, St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this noble garter; wear it as a symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside, that thereby thou may’st be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou may’st stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer.”

The garter being thus buckled on, and the words of its signification pronounced, the knight elect is brought before the sovereign, who puts a deep blue ribband beltwise over his left shoulder, whereunto is appendant, wrought in gold, within the garter, the image of St. George, on horseback, with his drawn sword, encountering the dragon. The admonition is thus :

“ Wear this ribband about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier in Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou may’st o’erpass both prosperous and adverse adventures; that having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou may’st not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory.”

Having thus briefly spoken of the institution of the order, and of the garter and george wherewith a knight companion is invested at the time of his election, we shall now proceed to the ceremonial of installation, which is always performed in St. George’s Chapel, in the lower ward of Windsor Castle.

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The commissioners appointed to install the knights elect, being robed in the complete habit of the order, meet in the great chamber of the deanery, where garter, and the other officers of the order, attend in their habits; and the knights elect come thither in their under habits only, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

When there is a proctor, or proxy, he comes in his ordinary habit.

The knights not named in the commission, are first conducted to the Chapel, preceded by the poor knights, canons of Windsor, and officers at arms, all in their proper habits, who, on entering the choir, make their usual reverences of bowing, first to the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; after which, the knights are seated in their respective stalls.

Then the poor knights, canons, &c. return to the dean's hall, from whence the procession begins thus.

Poor Knights, two and two.

Canons, two and two.

Pursuivants, two and two.

Heralds, two and two.

Kings at Arms.

The knights elect, with their caps and feathers in their hands, the juniors going first.

Register of the order, with garter king at arms on his right hand, and usher of the black rod on his left, in their crimson satin mantles.

Then the knights commissioners in their robes, and, covered with their caps and feathers.

Thus the knights are conducted into the north aisle of the Chapel, where they all make a stand, while the knights elect retire to their seats placed behind the altar, and the three officers, register, garter, and black rod, enter into the chapter-house, and after them the knights commissioners, who seat themselves at the table according to their seniority.

Then garter presents the commission to the senior knight (commissioner) who gives it to the register to read, which being done, it is returned to him again, who re-delivers it to the register to be entered.

Garter is now sent to conduct the senior knight elect to the chapter-house door, where he is received by the commissioners; and in the same manner the other knights elect are conducted, one by one, according to their seniority.

Garter then presents the lords-commissioners the surcoat of the senior knight elect, who invests him therewith, the register reading this admonition:

“ Take this robe of crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the most noble Order you have received; wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy.”

Then garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the lords-commissioners, who buckle it on over the surcoat.

Then the hanger and sword, which they also gird on,

The

The same is repeated to all the knights elect, according to their seniority, but the proxies are not invested.

The commissioners then (leaving the knights elect in the chapter-house) proceed to the choir, to offer up the hatchments of the deceased knights, in the following order:

The poor knights, two and two, enter first, and make their reverences all together, in the middle of the choir, first to the altar and then to the sovereign's stall, and proceed up as near as they can to the rails of the altar, placing themselves below each other on each side.

The canons follow in the same order, making the like reverences, and stand below the poor knights, excepting two, who are conducted to the altar, in order to receive the hatchments as they are offered.

Pursuivants and heralds at arms, two and two, next enter, making their reverences also, and place themselves on each side below the canons.

Garter, register, and black rod, follow next, and stand before their respective seats.

The last in this part of the procession, are the commissioners, who enter in the afore-mentioned manner; and after making their reverences, stand under their banners, before their respective stalls.

Garter then advances to the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverences, and then repairs to the hatchment of the deceased knight, taking up the banner, which he holds almost rolled up; the two other
kings

kings at arms then meet, making their reverences, and pass down to the knights commissioners, who thereon join, and receiving the banner from garter, make their reverences; and being preceded by the two kings at arms, carrying the same to the altar, where, kneeling down, they deliver it to the two canons, who place it upright on the south side of the altar; when the commissioners, having made the same reverences as before, return to their former places under their banners, being waited on by the said kings at arms, who return to their former stations.

Then the two eldest heralds meet, and after the same manner conduct the commissioners, who carry up the sword, the hilt being upwards, which is offered in like manner, and return as before.

Lastly, the two next heralds meet in like form, and repair to the lords commissioners, to whom garter delivers the helmet and crest, which are offered in the same manner; and being returned to their former stations, the procession is then made to and from the chapter-house, in the following order:

[The knights remain standing under their respective stalls.]

The poor knights immediately join, make their reverence, and go out of the choir, two and two.

Then the canons do the same.

Next the officers at arms, as also the officers of the order, do the like.

The commissioners, with like ceremony, (the junior going first if they are not companions) close the rear

rear of the procession, which is made through the aisle, towards the chapter-house, when the poor knights make a stand, and divide themselves on both sides, at a distance from the door.

The officers at arms in like manner, nearest the door.

The officers of the order then enter the chapter-house, and after them the lords commissioners, who conduct the knight elect from hence to the choir, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, officers at arms, and the officers of the order.

The poor knights make their reverences, and place themselves on both sides as before, near the altar.

The prebendaries then enter, with the same reverences, and go to their respective seats.

The officers of arms stand next below the poor knights.

The officers of the order follow, garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion the mantle, hood, great collar, george, and book of statutes, having register on his right hand, carrying the new testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and black rod on his left: They enter with the like reverences, and proceed to the seat below the stall of the knight elect, where garter places the cushion, with the ensigns, on the desk; and the officers of the order stand below in the choir.

The commissioners, having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap and feathers in his hand, enter and make the like reverences together; and then these
go

go into the seat below, or under the knight's stall, the senior commissioner entering first.

The knight elect being thus conducted into the seat below his stall, takes the following oath, which is administered by the register of the garter :

" You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of the most noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear, by the holy evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any article in them contained, the same being agreeable and not repugnant to the will of God, and the laws of the realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help you God and his holy word."

Then the knight elect enters his stall, the senior commissioner going before him, and the junior commissioner following, register and garter entering into the seat under it, where garter presents the mantle to the commissioners, who invest the knight elect therewith, register reading at the same time the following admonition :

" Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou may'st safely pierce troops of thine enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and being in this temporal warfare glorious, in egregious and heroic actions, thou may'st obtain eternal and triumphant joy."

Garter then presents the hood to the commissioners, who put it over the knight's right shoulder, bringing the tippets athwart his breast, and tucking them under
the

the belt. This part of the investiture has no ceremony.

Then garter presents to the commissioners the great collar and george, which they fasten over the mantle and hood upon the knight's shoulders, register at the same time pronouncing the following admonition :

“ Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier in Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou may'st so o'erpass both prosperous and adverse encounters; that having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou may'st not only receive of this transient combat, but be crowned with palms of eternal victory.”

Garter then presents the statute book, which the commissioners deliver to the knight, and the commissioners then place the cap and feathers on his head, and seat him in his stall; whereupon the officers of the order retire with the usual reverences, and stand before their seats.

The knight being thus installed, he rises up, and makes his reverences, first to the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; the commissioners then embrace and congratulate him, after which they descend into the middle of the choir, and make their reverences, and return to their former stations, under their respective banners, from whence, (if there be more knights to be installed) the procession is again made to the chapter-house, as before; conducting each knight elect singly, according to their seniority, into the choir, where the same ceremony is repeated.

After

After all the knights are installed, the commissioners then ascend their stalls, which having done, they make their usual reverences; then the officers of the order, officers at arms, canons, and poor knights, after having made their reverences, retire to their respective seats; then divine service is performed as follows:

Our Father, &c. Venite exultamus domino. Psalm the 21st. Ecclesiasticus, chap. the 14th. Te deum. The apostle's creed. A prayer for the sovereign. A prayer for the sovereign and companions of the Order of the Garter. Collect for peace. Collect for grace. Anthem from Psalm 20, verse 5. Communion service. The three last prayers in the service for obiit Sunday. The nicene creed. Let your light so shine, &c. When this last part of the service is performed, "Let your light so shine, &c." the poor knights and officers at arms range themselves in their former order, and make their reverences; then garter rises from his seat, and repairs to the middle of the choir, and there makes his reverence, from whence he comes before each knight's stall, and summons them to descend; beginning with the juniors, and so proceeding to the seniors, who descend in pairs, if companions, otherwise singly, and then stand under their respective banners.

The knights and proxies all thus standing under their banners, garter making his reverences, repairs to his seat; the provincial kings at arms meet and make their reverences, and repair to the senior knight, or knights, if pairs, who go from under their banners, make their reverences, and being preceded by the kings at arms, pass up to the first step of the altar, where they again make their usual reverences; and coming to the rails, make only reverence
towards

towards the altar, and kneeling down, offer gold and silver into the bason held by two prebends.

Then they make again their reverences to the altar only, and at their return, on the lowest step to the altar to the sovereign's stall; and thence are conducted into the stalls of the junior knights on their respective sides, where, being ascended, they again make their reverences, and then pass on through the stall to their own, where they do the same, and then sit down.

In like manner the two senior heralds conduct the next knight or knights, if companions, who also make their offerings and return; the same is done by all the knights, either singly or in pairs, after which the officers at arms make their reverences in a body, and stand in their places; the Poor Knights also return to their seats; then the benediction is read, which concludes the prayer.

The prebends having made their reverences, are conducted by the verger to their seats. Garter then goes into the middle of the choir, makes his obeisances, goes up to the stalls of the junior knights, if companions, summoning them to descend; who, having made their reverences, come down, and meeting below, make their reverences together, and then retire under the banners.

The same is repeated to and by all the knights and proxies, but so as companions descend together, otherwise single, ending with the senior.

All the knights and proxies being thus under their banners, the poor knights join, make their reverences in the middle of the choir, and proceed towards the west end of the chapel.

L

The

The canons, officers at arms, and officers of the order having done the same, the procession commences in the following order :

1. Marshalmen, two and two.
2. Poor knights, two and two.
3. The king's household drums.
4. Trumpets.
5. Kettle drums.
6. Trumpets.
7. Canons of Windsor, two and two.
8. Pursuivants at arms.
9. Heralds at arms, two and two.
10. King at arms.
11. Garter, register, and black rod.
12. Knights of the garter, according to their seniority, the juniors going first, either singly or with their companions, having their trains supported by the singing boys of the chapel.

N. B. The proxy goes no farther in the procession than the door of the chapel, where the sexton receives the mantle from him.

A detachment of the yeomen of the guard closes the procession, which is made from the church through the court to the King's Guard Chamber.

The drums and trumpets stay at the foot of the stairs leading to the Guard Chamber ; the poor knights enter the Guard Room, and there stand off on both sides for the procession to pass between them ; the prebends do the like : The officers at arms go into the Presence Chamber, and there place themselves in the like manner, the pursuivants at arms next the door ; in which place the officers of the order are uncovered.

The

The knights, dressed in their robes or surcoats, if the sovereign is present, dine in St. George's Hall; but in the absence of the sovereign, in the King's Guard Chamber.

At the second course, garter, with all the officers at arms following him, proceed from the lower end of the room to the place where the knights sit, where he pronounces *Largeffe*. In the same manner garter proclaims the titles of all the newly installed knights; after which, making their obeisances, they retire.

In one of the King's apartments is prepared a very elegant table for the ladies, and the whole is concluded with a grand ball.

DEGRADATION OF A KNIGHT COMPANION.

Having given the ceremonies of Installation, I shall also add a succinct account of the Degradation of a Knight Companion; which, according to the second article of King Henry VIIIth's statutes is to be inflicted on all those who shall be found guilty of Heresy, Treason, or flying from Battle.

When a Knight Companion is found guilty of any of these offences, and is in the dominions of the sovereign, he is usually degraded at the ensuing chapter; and the sovereign having acquainted the Knights Companions with his intention to have the ceremony performed, he commands garter to attend such of them, as are appointed to go to the convict knight, who, in a solemn manner, first take from him his george and ribband, and then his garter. And at the following feast of St. George, (or sooner if the sovereign appoint)

point) publication of his crimes and degradation is made by garter, and a warrant issued out to him for taking down the atchievements of the Knights, which is performed as follows :

First, Garter in his coat of arms, usually before morning prayer, standing in the middle of the choir of St. George's Chapel, the officers of arms standing about him, and the black rod also present, reads aloud the instrument for publishing the Knight's degradation. This being read, the deputed herald being placed on the back of the stall of the convict knight, when garter pronounces these words : " Be expelled and put from among the arms, &c." takes his crest, and violently casts it down into the choir, and afterward, his banner and sword ; and when the publication is read out, all the officers at arms spurn the atchievements out of the choir into the body of the church, first the sword, secondly the banner, and lastly the crest ; so on, out of the west-door, thence through the castle-gate, from whence they are thrown into the castle ditch.

At a chapter held 32d Henry VIII. it was determined, that wheresoever the actions and names of such offenders should be found in the books of the Order, these words, " Vah Proditor," should be written in the margin, as a mark of ignominy, by which means the registers would be preserved fair, and not defaced by erasements.

The last Knight who was thus degraded was the Duke of Ormond, Anno I. George I. for acting in concert with the French General.

As the prolixity of the foregoing ceremonies may appear insipid to many of my readers, to such I beg leave to offer the following verses, on the installation in April, 1742, supposed to be written by the late Earl of Chesterfield.

AS * Anstis was trotting away from the Chapter,
Extremely in drink, and extremely in rapture,
Scarce able his bible and statutes to carry;
Up started the spectre of jolly King Harry.
As on march'd the nobles he ey'd them all o'er,
When seeing such knights as he ne'er saw before,
With things on their shoulders and things at their knees,
"Ha, ha!" cried the king, "what Companions are
these?"

† Are they such from their colours, who never have
fled?

Are they honestly born, are they honestly bred?
Have they honestly liv'd, without blame or disgrace?
Odds flesh! master garter, I like not their face."
Please your grace, quoth the 'squire, how can we keep
rules?

We must make April Knights, or else April fools.

* Carter King at Arms.

† This alludes to the qualification of the Knights, according to the Statutes of their Order.

But faith of the * first I can tell you no more,
 Than that he's the son of a son of a whore.
 The † next, who shall censure for lewdness of life?
 Has no man, but he hurt another man's wife?
 His Cordon of France was a pitiful thing;
 But England affords him a much finer string.
 ‡ The third of these Knights, as he chang'd once be-
 fore,
 We have made him true blue, that he ne'er may
 change more;
 And now cros his shoulder the collar is drawn,
 That his grace may have one thing he never can pawn.
 That short bit of ribbon, for man never meant,
 May serve little Portland, it serv'd little Kent;
 Tho' stain'd and defil'd by that nasty old bug,
 What ty'd an old monkey may tie a young pug.
 The times, Sir, are alter'd, and riches are all,
 And honours—folks, now, take them up as they fall.
 They pay, like good fellows, the charge of their string,
 The King saves his money, and—God save the King.

* D. St. Alban's.

† D. of Kingston.

‡ Duke of Marlborough.

KNIGHTS,

KNIGHTS, AND OFFICERS OF THE MOST
NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THE number of Knights, at the first establishment of the Order, consisted of the Sovereign, and twenty-five Companions ; but, by an additional statute, made by injunction of his present Majesty, June 3d, 1786, it is to consist, henceforth, of twenty-six Knights, including the Sovereign, besides all the King's sons. These are as in the following list :

- * The Sovereign,
- * The Prince of Wales,
- * Duke of York,
Duke of Clarence,
Prince Edward,
Prince Ernest Augustus,
Prince Augustus Frederic,
Prince Adolphus Frederic,
- * Duke of Gloucester,
Prince William Henry of Gloucester,
- * Prince of Orange,
- * Duke of Brunswick,
- * Duke of Marlborough,
- * Duke of Grafton,
- * Marquis of Stafford,

Marquis

* These have been installed, and have their banners affixed over their stalls. The others being only Knights elect, have not their banners displayed, nor any particular stall assigned them.

Marquis of Bath,
Duke of Richmond,
Duke of Devonshire,
Marquis of Lansdown,
Landgrave of Hesse Cassel,
Duke of Beaufort,
Marquis of Buckingham,
Marquis Cornwallis,
Duke of Dorset,
Duke of Northumberland,
Duke of Saxe Gotha,
Duke of Leeds,
Earl of Chatham,
Marquis of Salisbury,
Earl of Westmoreland,
Earl of Carlisle,
Duke of Buccleugh,
Duke of Portland.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.*

Hon. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester,
Prelate of the Order.

Dr.

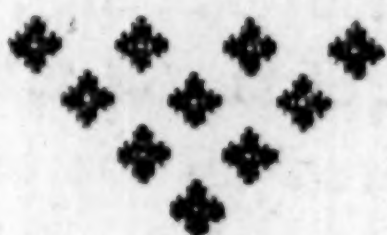
* The dignity of Prelate, is annexed to the Bishopric of Winchester; that of Chancellor, is vested in the Bishop of Salisbury; and the office of Register, is attached to the Deanery of Windsor.

Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor.

Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich,
Register.

Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter, Principal King at
Arms.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. Usher of the Black
Rod.



C H A P. VIII.

OF THE ROYAL LODGES, PARKS, &c.

WINDSOR is not more renowned for being the seat of Royalty, than on account of its delightful situation; the beauties of which appeared so striking to a royal personage, on her first visit to this place, that she is said to have exclaimed, "this is a palace indeed!"

Adjoining to the Park, and opposite the south side of the Castle, is a neat modern-built mansion, named the Queen's Lodge; and a little to the south-west of this, is another spacious building, which formerly belonged to the Duke of St. Alban's; but having been purchased and repaired by his present Majesty, and forming a part of the royal residence, is now denominated the Lower Lodge. These buildings command a pleasant prospect over the Parks and the neighbouring country, and contain many elegant apartments; however, as they are not shewn to the public, a description of them is not only unnecessary, but might perhaps be thought improper; we shall therefore only presume to point out one article, and that on account of its originality.

In

In the beginning of the year 1789, a ceiling was affixed up in the Drawing-Room of the Queen's Lodge, by an artist of the name of Haas, of a peculiar and novel art, to which no name has as yet been applied; but the figures are in imitation of, and have all the force and effect of the best oil painting: with this great advantage, that the various groups of figures may be distinctly seen at any point of view. Only one simple article is used by the artist, which is *stained marble dust*, this is strewed with a piece of card, either on board or canvass. The composition of, as well as the manner of using the cement, is known only to the artist himself, which, upon trial, has been proved to resist the various changes of weather.

The ceiling consists of several subjects. In the centre, in an oval, is genius reviving the arts; in the four corners, are agriculture, manufactory, commerce, and riches, depicted by emblematical figures in the different vocations, with the symbols of the several sciences. The intermediate compartments are in imitation of bas relief, and are representations of astronomy, navigation, electricity, geography, fortification, gunnery, chemistry, and botany. The whole is beautifully ornamented with festoons of oak leaves, interspersed with roses, lilies, and thistles; the arms of the royal family, &c. This is the first production of the artist, except some few portraits,
in

in which he has been tolerably successful. The subjects of the ceiling, are from the designs of Benjamin West, Esq.

The Little Park, which extends round the north and east sides of the Castle, is a beautiful lawn, computed to be four miles in circumference, and contains about 500 acres of land. This Park was enlarged and enclosed by a brick wall, in the reign of King William III. and is admired for its shady walks and natural beauties.

A delightful plain, on the top of the hill, was converted into a bowling-green, by King Charles II. but its eminence rendering the view, from the east side of the Terrace, somewhat confined, it has been considerably lowered, by order of his present most gracious Majesty; and the earth taken from the summit of the plain, spread on the declivity of the hill, which is planted with various kinds of forest trees, and the whole enclosed with a neat park paling.

This Park, on the north side of the Castle, was laid out for a garden, by order of Queen Ann, but on that princess's death, the design was laid aside, it being thought that the beauties of nature here render all the decorations of art unnecessary; the beds, parterres, &c. laid out by her late Majesty, have all been levelled, and the whole formed into a spacious lawn. Previous to the latter end of the year 1785, numerous herds of deer were kept in this Park; but since that
time

time it has been stocked with sheep, and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and plenty of hares, which frequently afford his Majesty the diversion of coursing. The Ranger's Lodge, at the south-east side of the Park, formerly the residence of the late Earl of Pomfret, when ranger, is a regular well-built edifice.— General Granville, is the present ranger, but the Lodge is retained by the King; contiguous to which is the Royal Dairy; also, the kennel for his Majesty's harriers.

Near to this, on the opposite side of the road, is Frogmore, where there is an elegant mansion, formerly the seat of Sir Edward Walpole, and lately that of Mrs. Egerton. This estate, being held under a lease from the Crown, which was nearly expired, the Queen, in 1792, became the purchaser of it; and since then has made very considerable additions, both to the house and gardens: The latter have been enlarged by the addition of those formerly belonging to a house that some years since was the seat of Mrs. Macartney; and which, at various times, had been the residence of many respectable families. This having likewise been purchased by her Majesty, was taken down, in 1793, to render the before-mentioned improvements more complete.

The Great Park lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a very noble road, called the long walk

M

on

on each side of which is a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, called Snow-Hill, at near three miles distance from the entrance; this leads to the ranger's lodge, formerly the seat of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and also of the late Duke William of Cumberland, to whom it was given, in the year 1744. The last mentioned duke greatly improved the natural beauties of this delightful park, by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, new roads, and spacious canals, which have rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a prince.

In various parts of the park, considerable farms have been made, by order of his present Majesty, which are severally named after the agricultural experiments tried at them; viz. one is called the Norfolk, another the Suffolk, and a third the Flemish Farm; at each of which respectively, the particular mode of culture, peculiar to each county, is practised. In addition to these, a fourth farm has lately been projected; but its denomination we have not learnt.

The rangership of this park not having been disposed of, since the demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the only inhabitants of the lodge at present are a few domestics.

The Belvidere on Shrub's-Hill, is a triangular building that has a tower at each corner, one of which is a stair-case, the other a library, and the third a china

china closet. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a most delightful rural scene. The noble piece of water in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and, from a small stream, or current is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water the late Duke William caused a bridge to be erected of most curious architecture, on a bold and noble plan, being one single arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice.

This piece of water terminated in a large and beautiful cascade; but, a few years since, the pond head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such material damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be entirely taken down, and a stone one has lately been erected, consisting of five arches. The dam, or mound, which confines this vast body of water, 'till it rises to the summit of an artificial rock, is formed upon a large scale, at a very considerable expence.

About half a mile from this bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it being after the Chinese manner.

Besides the improvements already mentioned, the race ground on Ascot Heath was laid out, and brought into the most beautiful order, at a large expence, by Duke William, and is allowed to be one of the first courses in the kingdom. The Forest is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting by William I.

who established many laws and regulations, which are still observed, for the preservation of the royal game, and better regulation of the forest.

In this extensive tract of land, are several pleasant villages and gentlemen's seats; for an account of which, together with the other remarkable places in the environs of Windsor, we shall refer the reader to the Compendious Gazetteer, annexed to the Pocket Companion to Hampton Court, &c. mentioned at the back of the title page to this book.



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St.

<i>St. George's Hall,</i>	-	38
<i>St. George's, or, the King's Private Chapel,</i>	-	41
<i>St. George's, or, the Collegiate Chapel,</i>	-	51
<i>Theatre,</i>	-	9
<i>Town of Windsor,</i>	-	1
<i>Uxwick Chapel,</i>	-	82
<i>Windows at the West End of the Church,</i>	-	59
<i>Window over the Altar,</i>	-	60
<i>Windows containing the Arms of the Knights,</i>	-	62
<i>Window at the East End of the South Aisle,</i>	-	63
<i>West Window in the South Aisle,</i>	-	64
<i>Window in the North Aisle,</i>	-	65
<i>Woolsey's Tomb-House,</i>	-	88



THE END.